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ART. I. *An Extract from a Journal kept on board H. M. S. Bellerophon, Captain F. L. Maitland, from Saturday, July 15, 1815, to Monday, August 7, 1815; being the period during which Napoleon Bonaparte was on board that ship. By Lieutenant John Bowerbank, R. N. (late of the Bellerophon.)*

IT has been the fortune of this generation to witness, if not the greatest political revolutions that ever agitated the world, at least, the greatest number of political vicissitudes that were ever crowded into so narrow a compass. The spasms of the convulsion, which has so lately shaken Europe to its centre, and which threatened, at one moment, the dissolution of civilized society, have indeed subsided, but the seeds of the disease are still lurking in the morbid systems of its governments. The *virus* of rebellion may, perhaps, be expelled by *alteratives*, but can never be extirpated by CAUTERY.

Among the prodigies of these portentous times, the elevation of an obscure Corsican to the throne of France, and the virtual dominion of the continent, may be esteemed not the least wonderful; though surprise at the rapidity of his rise has been lost in astonishment at the suddenness of his fall, and admiration of the splendour of his victories is absorbed in the contemplation of the magnitude of his defeat. We have scarcely recovered from our amazement at the precipitation of Bonaparte from the 'pernicious height' of his power, and the subversion of his Titanic projects of ambition. Reason has not yet accustomed herself to regard as a man, whom imagination is so reluctant to relinquish as a hero. We still view him, in fancy, as the sun 'shorn of his beams,' and almost wait for the instant when he shall emerge from the eclipse, and dazzle again with his effulgence. From the mutability of the past we are ready to argue the instability of the present; and, as the probable has been so far exceeded by experience, it seems hardly an extravagant stride, in anticipation, to overstep possibility.

To whatever it may be ascribed, it is undeniable that Bonaparte is still an object of general interest;—the causes are probably various, but the effect is the same. The hopes of some, the fears of others, are alive to his fate; whilst the philosopher finds a field for curious

speculation in the study of his character. To gratify this craving for information in every thing that concerns this extraordinary man, we shall exhibit two portraits of him, in this number, limned by different hands. The Journal of Lieutenant Bowerbank, which we shall make the subject of this article, is a manly and unadorned statement of his observations on the conduct of Bonaparte, whilst on board the *Bellerophon*; in which ship he took refuge in his hopeless flight from Waterloo and Paris. This narrative bears internal evidence of veracity. We have selected those parts of it that relate immediately to Bonaparte, and shall offer, without comment, what appears to be written with frankness.

‘*Saturday, July 15, 1815.*

‘Early in the morning, the *Bellerophon* being then at anchor in Basque Roads, about four miles distant from the French squadron, a brig, under a flag of truce, was discovered working out. At six A. M. the boats of the *Bellerophon* were despatched to her, and shortly after, on their quitting her, the crew of the brig cheered, shouting “*Vive l’Empereur.*” At seven, the barge with Bonaparte and several officers came alongside. Marshal Bertrand first came on board, informing Captain Maitland that the Emperor was in the boat;—Napoleon immediately followed.—He bowed low,—and said in French, “*Sir, I am come on board, and I claim the protection of your Prince and of your laws.*” These words were delivered with a dignified air;—then bowing to the officers, he was conducted to the cabin by Captain Maitland.—The marines of the ship were drawn up under arms, but did not pay any honours.—Bonaparte was dressed in a short green surtout, military boots, and a plain cocked hat. There came

with him in the boat, lieutenants-general count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace; count Moutholon-Semonville, and Baron L’Allemand, two of his aids de camp; Savary, duke of Rovigo, minister of police; the countesses Bertrand and Moutholon-Semonville, with four children. He had scarcely been five minutes on board before he sent his compliments and requested that the officers of the ship might be introduced to him. This was done by Captain Maitland. He bowed severally to each, and smiling, inquired how each of them ranked. When they were about to leave the cabin, he said to them in French, “*Well, gentlemen, you have the honour of belonging to the bravest and most fortunate nation in the world.*” Having arranged his dress, he shortly afterwards came upon deck; I had then an opportunity of viewing him more attentively.

‘Napoleon Bonaparte is about five feet seven inches high, rather corpulent, but remarkably well made. His hair is very black, cut close; whiskers shaved off; large eye brows; grey eyes, (the most piercing I ever saw;) rather full face; dark, but peculiar, complexion; his nose and mouth proportionate broad shoulders, and apparently strongly built. Upon the whole he is a good-looking man, and, when young, must have been handsome. He appears about forty-five or forty-six, his real age, and greatly resembles the different prints I have seen of him in London. His walk is a march, or (as far as a sailor may be allowed to judge) very like one;—and to complete the portrait, I must add that, in walking, he generally carries his hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, or folded behind his back. Whilst on the quarter deck he asked several questions of the officers, took particular notice of the sights on the guns, begged the boatswain might be sent to him, of whom he made many inquiries respecting the ship and his length of service. This honest fellow, surprised at

the unexpectedness of the message, and his sudden introduction to one of whom he had heard so much, to our very great amusement was determined to have the first word; and, therefore, with cap in hand, a scrape of the foot, and a head almost bowed to the ground, in true sailor-like style saluted him with "*I hope your honour's well.*" Shortly afterwards, visiting the other decks, Napoleon's inquiries were renewed, particularly respecting the marines. Noticing an old sergeant who had been reduced to the ranks for bad behaviour, he asked why that man was not better provided for, as he saw that he was an old soldier? The reason was told him. He soon after retired to the cabin, the after part of which he occupied. Those of the officers were resigned to the ladies and generals who accompanied him.

'The Superb had now arrived, and Admiral Hotham came on board. Dinner was served up at five o'clock. The ship's boats were at this time employed in bringing Bonaparte's baggage and the remainder of his suite on board. After dinner he came upon deck for about an hour, inquired the names of several ropes, asked how the wind was, and remarked it was not fair for England. He speaks French and Italian remarkably well, but does not appear to understand a word of English. About half past seven he retired for the night. He appeared during the whole of this day very cheerful, frequently playing with the children, &c.

'Sunday, July 16.

'Bonaparte rose between six and seven o'clock this morning, and shortly afterwards had coffee brought to him. About ten he appeared on deck; at half past, with the ladies and his officers, he accompanied Captain Maitland on board the Superb to breakfast. Admiral Hotham attended him round the decks, and at his request introduced the officers of the ship to him. I understand he expressed himself highly pleased with the Superb. Her yards

were manned on his going on board, and, on his return, the same compliment was paid him by the Bellerophon. His gratification was very visible; he bowed and smiled on all around him. He was this day dressed in a green uniform coat with red edging, red collar and cuffs, very short waisted, the lapels buttoned back—two gold epaulets—the star and cross of the Legion of Honour, with the insignia of the orders of the Iron Crown and the Reunion on his left breast—waistcoat and small-clothes of white kersemere, with silk stockings, shoes, and handsome gold buckles. He wore a plain cocked hat with the tricoloured cockade.

'Monday, July 17.

'All this day the wind continued foul with very light airs. Bonaparte rose soon after six, and had coffee brought to him. Breakfast was carried in about eleven, during which the conversation turned upon Egypt. Tapping Captain Maitland on the head, he said, "*Had it not been for you English, I should long ere this have been Emperor of the East; but wherever there is water to float a ship, you are sure to be.*"

'Tuesday, July 18.

'During the last twenty-four hours we have had very light winds and frequent calms. Napoleon made his appearance about half past five in the afternoon. The whole of his officers remained uncovered during his stay on deck. His spirits appeared entirely gone. He was anxious about the wind, which continued contrary, and muttered "*Il faut avoir patience.*"* At a quarter past six dinner was sent up, to which I was invited. Napoleon took his seat in the middle of the table, with Captain Maitland on his right hand. The whole dinner was dressed in the French style, and served upon silver. Nothing was carved upon the table; the servants removing each dish for the purpose. Napoleon was very melancholy; he merely inquired

* We must be patient.

(addressing himself to Captain Maitland and me) if the *beef* was good in England, and whether we had there plenty of vegetables? He, however, made a very hearty dinner. On the removal of the dishes, a cup of very strong coffee was served to each. It was poured out by a servant of Napoleon's. Whilst filling his master's cup, the poor fellow's hand slipped, and part of the coffee was spilt upon Bonaparte, who said nothing—but gave such a look full in the man's face, as not only conveyed the wish, but really seemed, to annihilate him. For he immediately resigned his office, and quitted the cabin.

'At Bonaparte's request our young gentlemen performed a play* in the evening; he did not remain longer than the third act. He professed himself well pleased with the performance; admired our *ladies*, at whom the whole party laughed heartily. His usual hour of retiring to bed being nine o'clock, he did not stay much beyond that time.

'Wednesday, July 19.

'Napoleon did not appear until four in the afternoon; and remained but a short time on deck, not being able to walk on account of the motion of the ship. He looked melancholy, said very little—inquired whether the wind was yet fair, and, being told it was, merely remarked, "*mais peut etre il changera avec le coucher du soleil.*"† This proved to be the case before nine o'clock. Dinner was served up at six, at which he was silent and dejected, nor did he appear, according to his usual custom, on deck afterwards.

'Monday, July 24.

'Early this morning we were close in with the land, running into Torbay. Between five and six A. M. Bonaparte made his appearance on deck, and continued there until we anchored. He appeared delighted with the prospect

and his approach to England. Looking through his glass, he frequently exclaimed in French, "*What a beautiful country!*" As we rounded the Berry Head, he took notice that the barracks were deserted. At eight A. M. we anchored, and were immediately surrounded with boats. Towards noon several thousand people were collected in hopes of getting a glimpse of our curiosity. He occasionally showed himself through the stern windows; and about three o'clock came upon deck, viewing the crowd through his glass. He seemed struck with the beauty of the women, repeatedly crying out, "*What charming girls! What beautiful women!*" and bowing to them.

'The conjectures, contained in the several newspapers which now reached us, of the probability of his being sent to St. Helena, cast a sudden gloom over the whole party. Madame Bertrand appeared greatly hurt, and appealed to me against the opinions delivered, and the abusive expressions vented in them. I answered that, the sending of Napoleon to St. Helena, could as yet be only a surmise of the editors; and that as to any abuse the papers might contain, I was afraid they must prepare themselves to support a considerable portion of it. She said that the paragraphs in question had been read to Bonaparte, who solemnly declared he never would go there.

'Tuesday, July 25.

'Soon after daylight, the Bellerophon was surrounded by boats, crammed with visitors of every description. Napoleon occasionally bowed to them from the stern windows.

'In the afternoon, Bonaparte showed himself to the swarming spectators, frequently bowing; this was returned by those in the nearest boats. He appeared pleased with their eagerness to see him, repeating, as did his officers,—"*How very curious these English are!*"

'Wednesday, July 26.

'At three A. M. we received orders to proceed to Plymouth. On anchoring

* The Poor Gentleman.

† But it will perhaps change about sun-set.

in Plymouth Sound, two frigates, the *Eurotas*, and *Liffey*, were immediately stationed one on each side of us, and several guard boats commenced rowing round the ship. These proceedings did not long escape the notice of Bonaparte, who requested to know the reason of such precaution. After dinner he made his appearance, standing for some time on the gangway. Several boats had collected round us, to whom he bowed, reconnoitering them, as usual, through his glass. He looked pale and dejected, and said but little. As it grew dark, the guard boats, being unable to prevent the boats which still lingered round the ship from breaking through the limits assigned them, made frequent discharges of musketry. The sound of these greatly discomposed him; and he sent Bertrand to Captain Maitland, requesting that he would, if possible, prevent a repetition.

Thursday, July 27.

* Napoleon remained on deck this day longer than usual. He came out after breakfast, and continued upwards of an hour.

‘I have before mentioned that Bonaparte generally took coffee between six and seven in the morning; his other meals were two. Breakfast at eleven,—for which there were usually provided two hot joints, besides made dishes, &c. Dinner at six;—is appetite was generally good; in eating he sometimes makes use of his left hand in lieu of a fork. During the day he takes but little exercise, and usually sleeps between breakfast and dinner.

‘Not less than ten thousand people were collected this afternoon round the *Bellerophon*. Napoleon showed himself to them before and after dinner; frequently bowing to General Browne, the Governor, and those in the nearest boats. It was evidently his endeavour to impress (if possible) the spectators with an opinion of his affability and condescension.

Friday, July 28.

* Bonaparte was always very anxious

for the arrival of the newspapers, which he eagerly read with the assistance of Bertrand and Las Cases. The news, in those received to-day, was by no means agreeable to him; and though we may reasonably suppose, he did not believe the many ridiculous surmises they contained, yet he generally appeared affected and agitated after the perusal. The *Courier*, perhaps, was the most violent against him, yet he always made a point of asking first for it.

Saturday, July 29.

‘For the first time he dined off roast beef, and paid a just tribute to John Bull’s good taste, by eating heartily of it. He was, indeed, so much pleased with this new acquaintance, that it found almost a daily welcome at his table during the remainder of his stay on board.

‘As Napoleon seldom took any thing after dinner, and sat alone in his cabin, all his officers, with the two ladies, generally gave us their company in an evening.

Sunday, July 30.

‘At the usual time, about half past five p. m. (an immense concourse of people being collected round the ship) Napoleon made his appearance, and after walking a short time, repaired to the gangway. For the first time since he had been on board, he was not shaved. This surprised us, as we had been accustomed to remark his great and peculiar personal neatness. We could only ascribe the change to his anxiety respecting his fate. He again expressed his admiration at the great beauty of the women, viewing them through his glass, and occasionally taking off his hat. Upon his quitting the gangway (after remaining there about twenty minutes) many of the spectators cheered. Being close to him, I immediately fixed my eyes upon him, and marked the workings of his countenance. I plainly perceived, that he was mortified and displeased, and not a little agitated; attributing the shout,

and I believe justly, to the exultation which they felt at having him in our possession. After he had retired, we were told he was taken ill. During the night he sent out to request that no noise might be made over his head.

'Monday, July 31.

'Napoleon continued unwell the whole night. At ten the next morning, Lord Keith and Sir H. Bunbury came on board, and were immediately shown to his cabin. They brought him official information of the resolution of the British government to send him to St. Helena, and that it was its order that he should in future be merely treated as a general. Against this resolution, I am told, he vehemently protested; declaring that he preferred being delivered up to the Bourbons to being forced to St. Helena; and that such being the case, he never would voluntarily quit the ship. He had placed himself under the protection of the British nation—it was from it he had asked an asylum, and he trusted it would not be refused him.

'A few minutes before dinner he came upon deck, with no other apparent design than to gratify the surrounding spectators. He looked extremely ill and dejected. I should scarcely have imagined that so great a change could have taken place in so short a period. He was still unshaven, and his countenance, naturally sallow, had now assumed a death-like paleness. We were all in uncertainty as to the event. He, for the first time, this evening remained uncovered during the greater part of the time he remained on deck. In about ten minutes he retired to the dinner-table, but scarcely touched any thing. Bertrand seemed sincerely affected at the state of his master.

'Tuesday, August 1.

'Bonaparte passed a sleepless night, and continued unwell.

'I understand he was extremely indignant when informed yesterday by Sir H. Bunbury of the order he had

brought from government for his being treated merely as a general officer, "*By your king,*" said he, "*I have been acknowledged as First Consul of France, and by all the other powers of Europe, as Emperor; why then am I to be treated as a mere general?*"

'Contrary to our expectation he again exhibited himself at his usual time to the numerous spectators, and frequently bowed to them. He appeared this evening considerably better, and in much higher spirits than we had seen him for several days. I pretend not to account for them. He put several questions to the ship's officers, and inquired of the surgeon after Madame Bertrand's health, and with a smile, asked if he imagined that she really intended to drown herself. He remained on deck much longer than usual.—In conversation he speaks extremely rapid, and seems to expect an immediate answer. It had been said that he read English with ease, though he could not speak it. I suspect, however, that his knowledge of it is very imperfect; because, pointing to some of the most common words in the newspapers, he frequently inquired of Capt. Maitland their meaning.

'Wednesday, August 2.

'Several letters were addressed to government by Savary and L'Allemand, who were now generally in conversation with each other; and seemed greatly to disrelish the idea of being delivered up to Louis. Napoleon still stoutly avowed his resolution of not being taken from the ship; and his generals* declared they would themselves be his executioners, rather than he should be forced to St. Helena.

'Thursday, August 3.

'The spectators were again disappointed of a sight. Bonaparte did not

* 'It has been said, but I know not with what truth, that one of his officers made a similar declaration to Lord Keith; to whom his lordship with perfect *sang froid* replied, "Sir, you are at liberty to act as you please, but you will allow me to inform you that, if your threat is carried into execution, you will undoubtedly be *hanged!*"

quit his cabin except to his meals. As we were now in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Northumberland, (the ship appointed to carry him to St. Helena) he had, I understand, been frequently requested to name those officers of his suite whom he might wish to accompany him. He obstinately refused to do so, protesting his determination never to quit this ship.

'Friday, August 4.

'In consequence of orders from the Admiralty, we sailed soon after twelve, in company with the Tonnant, Admiral Lord Keith, and the Eurotas frigate; and laid-to in the offing for the Northumberland. All Napoleon's hopes sank with this movement. He now became very sullen; would not quit his cabin even for meals,—but eat alone, and rarely saw any person throughout the day. He still refused to name his future companions, declaring his resolution never to be removed. We were all now in full expectation of some tragical event. The general conjecture was that he would end himself by poison. It was believed that he had in his possession a large quantity of laudanum. Madame Bertrand even hinted that *ere morning* we should find him a corpse.

'Saturday, August 5.

'Napoleon still remained shut up within his cabin. Bertrand occasionally waited upon him, imploring him to name his future companions. He constantly refused doing so, declaring that his resolution was formed, and he should abide by it. Madame Bertrand said to me, "*I promise you, you will never get the Emperor to St. Helena? he is a man, and what he says he will perform.*" I inquired, however, of his valet how he did this evening? "*very low spirited at the thought of being sent away, but he has made a good dinner,*" was the answer.

'Madame Bertrand afterwards declared to one of the ship's officers, that "*she really believed the Emperor had now swallowed poison.*" The curtain,

therefore, must soon drop; but I imagine it will be prudent to leave a door open for escape; let us then qualify the assertion with a "*perhaps.*"

'Sunday, August 6.

'Early this morning I frequently observed Bertrand enter Napoleon's cabin. At breakfast the information was communicated (which, after the reports that had for some days been in circulation, not a little surprised us) viz. that he had at length consented to name his companions, and intended quietly to leave the ship. This indeed is not the *finale* we expected. For although I am not prepared to say that he ever personally declared his intention of destroying himself, yet it has been an intention which his adherents have taken such pains to insinuate, that the persuasion of his doing so, in preference to being forced from the Bellerophon, had taken full possession of our imaginations.

'Monday, August 7.

'Madame Bertrand was very dejected, and in tears. A short time previous to quitting the ship, she made a last attempt to dissuade her husband from accompanying Bonaparte;—in a loud and angry voice he exclaimed, "*Jamais, Madame Bertrand, Jamais!*" About 10 A. M. the children and nine servants were sent to the Northumberland;—and about eleven, the Admiral's barge being in waiting, Bonaparte was informed that every thing was ready for his removal. We had all assembled on deck to take our last view of him. After a long conversation with Lord Keith, and having taken leave of those officers who were to remain behind, he made his appearance at twenty minutes before twelve. It was four days since we had last seen him. He was not shaved, and appeared confused. Bowing as he came out, he advanced, with a sort of forced smile on his countenance, towards the officers of the Bellerophon, attended by

Captain Maitland; and addressed them in French nearly to the following purport. "*Gentlemen, I have requested Captain Maitland to return you my thanks, and to assure you how much I feel indebted for the attentions I have received since on board the Bellerophon.*" In a hurried tone he added something which I could not exactly lay hold of (his rapidity of delivery makes it always difficult to understand him) but it appeared expressive of the hope he had entertained at first coming on board, of being permitted quietly to reside in England during the remainder of his existence. Having said this, he bowed to all around; and lastly, turning to the ship's crew, pulled off his hat to them also. He instantly went into the boat; and, accompanied by Counts Bertrand and Montholon-Semonville, General Gourgaud, the Count Las Cases, and the two ladies, was immediately conveyed to the Northumberland. Savary, and L'Allemand, were not allowed to accompany him, and still remain with us. The former wept bitterly, appeared in a violent rage, and asserted that Napoleon would not live six months in St. Helena.

'Before quitting the ship, Bonaparte distributed, I am told, a considerable sum of money among the subordinate followers whom he left behind. A remaining sum of four thousand napoleons,* was taken possession of by order of government. He has been permitted to take with him all his plate, &c.

'At six this evening we got under weigh on our return to Plymouth, and in about an hour afterwards, perceived the Northumberland weigh also. In the morning, (August 8.) she was seen in the offing, lying-to for the vessels which were to accompany her. On the following morning, (9th.) the whole having joined, they made sail down channel, and were soon out of sight.

We this day received a letter from our late surgeon, Mr. O'Meara;—he mentioned that, on the evening of the day he quitted us, Bonaparte was in high spirits; and with great good humour, lost five napoleons to Sir G. Cockburn, at *vingt un*, and afterwards placed three others under the candlestick for the servants.'

We shall leave the reader to form his own conclusions from the preceding Journal. We may, however, be indulged in remarking, that from Bonaparte's deportment, it is evident that he had never regarded the tenure of his power as indefeasible, and that much of his presence of mind, was undoubtedly derived from habitual reflection on the reverses to which an adventurer is exposed. But presence of mind is not the only trait he discovered in his new and embarrassing situation. That profound knowledge of human nature which ever indicates superiority, and which opened the path to his exaltation, though baffled by the combination of circumstances that contributed to his overthrow, did not desert him in this crisis, nor disdain to adapt itself to the occasion. The art of the demagogue is discernible in the adroitness with which he endeavours to parry disgrace, and to avert the consequences of calamity. To accomplish the one, he affects to ascribe his abdication of the crown to generous forbearance, and makes a parade of his magnanimity;—to effect the other, he attributes to choice, what necessity alone could have compelled, his seeking an asylum in the protection of the nation which he is abject enough to style "the most constant and most generous of his enemies." He can even stoop, when he has an object to attain,

* These have been delivered to Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, the new governor of St. Helena, to be appropriated to the use of Bonaparte, according to his discretion.

to flatter the humblest of his shipmates, and does not condemn the idea of creating an impression on the meanest of the crew.

But, however it may add to our complacency to detect in Bonaparte little-nesses analogous to our own, the singularity of their combination with such unequalled greatness, increases our admiration of this incomprehensible being. Incomprehensible we term him, for with all his faults and all his foibles, it is a mystery that we cannot penetrate, by what charm he is able to attach to his person and his service, with a devotedness which aspires to immolation, those who are best acquainted with the first, and most familiar with the last.

E.

ART. 2. *Letters written on board His Majesty's ship the Northumberland, and at St. Helena: in which the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his suite, during the voyage, and the first months of his residence in that Island, are faithfully described and related.* By William Warden, Surgeon on board the Northumberland. London: Published for the Author. No date. 8vo.

IT is extremely difficult to determine the merits or demerits of cotemporaries. There are few cases where we can bring to the trial an unbiassed mind.

We weigh, with exactness, the worth of those only with whose character we have immediate concern, and our judgment is apt to incline to the side towards which our wishes preponderate.

But the difficulty of correct decision is incalculably augmented, when the subject of our scrutiny has exercised such a sway over political events, as to have materially affected the condition of every individual in the community. It is not only that we are ourselves favourably, or unfavourably, impressed in regard to him, by the benefit experienced or hoped from his success, and the injury felt or dreaded from his depression;—it is not with our own predilections, merely, that we have to contend;—every avenue through which the evidence is derived, that must influence our estimate, is tinged with prejudice and communicates its taint. But, happily, facts survive opinions, and the sentence of posterity will reverse error, if it cannot compensate for injustice. To them we shall leave it, to settle the mooted character of Bonaparte.

It is our duty, however, to exhibit as impartially as possible, the grounds on which his vindication, or conviction, rests. Mr. Warden's letters, which are the subject of the following review, and which have been published, at length, in most of the newspapers in this country, are calculated to persuade the inconsiderate reader, that the hero of his memoirs is 'a man more sinned against than sinning.' Sympathy for the unfortunate, is so natural a sentiment, that we cannot find it in our hearts to condemn it. Indeed, we should be ashamed not to have shared it in some degree. But it is a 'failing,' that hardly 'leans to virtue's side,' in our commiseration of the suffering, quite 'to forget their vices in their wo.' We should be careful that pity for the criminal do not lessen our detestation of crime. Still we do not mean to prejudge the question in regard to Bonaparte.

For his ambition we can easily find an excuse in the circumstances that conspired to inflame it. It is for his abuse of power that he stands arraigned, not for its acquisition. Or if the latter be involved, it is rather in reference to the turpitude of the means by which it is charged to have been sought and attained, than to the atrocity of the aim.

Many of the more important accusations that have been alleged against him are discussed, and plausibly extenuated, in Mr. Warden's pretended Conversations. The Quarterly Reviewers have cross-examined this volunteer witness, with legal *acumen*, and have detected him in falsehood from his own testimony. We trust that their very able critical investigation will be generally interesting; and that this will prove no unacceptable accompaniment to the preceding article.

‘Anecdotes of the private life of remarkable persons are one of the most amusing and not least valuable departments of history; they bring the reader more intimately acquainted with the character of the individual than public events can do. The latter are never entirely a man's own; a thousand circumstances generally influence or contribute to them; it is in familiar life alone that a man is himself; there his character exhibits all its various shades, and thence we become best acquainted with the familiar chivalry of Henry the Fourth—the ingenuous and simple magnanimity of Turenne—the flegmatic temper and fiery courage of William the Third—the mean and audacious spirit of Bonaparte. But of this species of history, minute truth and accuracy ought to be, more than any other, the essential characteristics: because the portraits are painted by faint and scattered touches, the falsehood of any one of which tends to destroy the value of

the whole; and because the most important anecdote may depend on the single testimony of an individual; and we know, in the most ordinary occurrences of life, how much men are in the habit of colouring their report of any particular event.

‘It has been under these impressions that we have hitherto* traced the course of Bonaparte, from the Russian campaign down to his seclusion at St. Helena. While we have admitted all those interesting and authenticated facts, which displayed his real character, we have rejected all that was apocryphal, and have not condescended to repeat even the minutest circumstance, of the truth of which an accurate inquiry had not previously satisfied us. Of the necessity for this precision, Mr. Warden is so convinced, that of the Letters before us, he says, “every fact related in them is true; and the purport of every conversation correct. It will not, I trust, be thought necessary for me to say more, and the justice I owe to myself will not allow me to say less.”—*Int. vii.*

‘Now we are constrained to say, that, notwithstanding this pompous asseveration, we shall be able to prove that this work is *founded* in falsehood, and that Mr. Warden's profession of scrupulous accuracy is only the first of the many fictions which he has spread over his pages. “It will not, we trust, be thought necessary for us to say more, and the justice we owe to our readers will not allow us to say less.”

‘Our first proof will astound our readers, and, perhaps, decide the affair.

‘Mr. Warden's first letter is dated *at sea*; he has indeed cautiously omitted to prefix to any of his letters the day or the month, the latitude or the longitude; but this prudence will not save him from detection. In this he announces to his correspondent the *surprise* he must feel “at receiving a letter which,

* Art. x. vol. x.—Art. xi. vol. xii.—Art. xiii. vol. xiv.

instead of the common topics of a sea voyage, should contain an account of the conduct and information respecting the character of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the personal opportunities which Mr. Warden's situation so *unexpectedly* afforded him."—(p. 2.) And again he says, "such has been the *general* curiosity about Bonaparte, that he feels himself more than justified in *supposing* that particulars relative to him and his suite, will be *welcome* to the correspondent and those of their common friends to whom he may choose to communicate the letters."—p. 3.

'From this it is evident that Mr. Warden is addressing a person who had *not* expected such a communication, and he accounts to him for his motive in commencing a series of letters so *different* from what might have been *expected*. All this is very well: but when the second letter, also dated *at sea*, came to be fabricated, Mr. Warden had forgot his first professions, and writes as if he were answering the *inquiries* of a person who had *entreated* him to give a daily journal of Bonaparte's proceedings:

"My dear——

"I renew my desultory occupation—*la tache journaliere, telle que vous la voulez*," (p. 27.)—"the daily task which *you enjoin me*." Mr. Warden did not recollect that between the first letter *at sea* and the second letter *at sea*, he could not possibly have had an answer from his correspondent "enjoining the daily task." In a subsequent letter he falls into the same blunder, by calling Bonaparte the *object* of his friend's "*inquisitive spirit*," (p. 93)—and he in consequence gives a description of his person.

'In another letter, dated from St. Helena, but without a date of time, there is this passage:

"I answered Bonaparte, that there was not, I thought, a person in England who received Sir Robert Wilson, or his companions, with a diminution

of regard for that part they had taken in La Valette's business."—p. 165.

'Now this answer to Bonaparte must have been made some time prior to the 10th of May, 1816, for a *subsequent* letter states itself to be written after the arrival of the fleet from India in which lady Loudon was embarked, and this fleet arrived at St. Helena at the time we have just mentioned; when sir R. Wilson, so far from being in London, enjoying the congratulations of his acquaintance for his success in La Valette's escape, was still a prisoner in the Conciergerie; his sentence was pronounced only on the 24th April; and could not, of course, have been known at St. Helena prior to the 10th of May; so that all Mr. Warden's statement, and Bonaparte's subsequent reply, (which conveys an infamous imputation against sir Robert,) must be wholly and gratuitously false; nay, what makes the matter quite ridiculous, is that sir Robert did not, we believe, return to England till after the return of Mr. Warden—he returned indeed before these precious letters from St. Helena were concocted; and Mr. Warden, or the person employed by him to forge the Correspondence, mistook the period at which he wrote for that at which he affected to write.

'These are minute circumstances, but it is only by such that imposition can be detected; a liar arranges all the great course of his story, and it is only by dates which he omits, and trifles which he records, that he is ever detected. This original imposture throws a general discredit over Mr. Warden's subsequent relations; some of them may be, and we know are well-founded; but they are to be credited on better grounds than those of Mr. Warden's veracity. In fact we have heard, and we believe, that he brought to England a few sheets of notes, gleaned for the most part from the conversation of his better informed fellow-officers, and that he applied to some manufacturer of correspondence in London to spin them,

out into "*Letters from St. Helena*;" truth, and the most ready to say, not a task which, it must be allowed, the writer has executed with some talent, and for which we hope (as the labourer is worthy of his hire) Mr. Warden has handsomely rewarded him.

'Mr. Warden says, that in publishing these Letters "he has yielded, rather *reluctantly*, to become an author, from persuasion he scarce knew how to resist, and to which he had some reason to suspect resistance might be vain." (p. vi.) He consented reluctantly to become an author!—if the letters had been written, he was already an author, though his work was unpublished; the fact is, no such letters existed. We have also reason to believe that he did not yield *reluctantly*, but that he had, from the first moment, resolved to publish, and that he received with great dissatisfaction some advice which was given him to the contrary. How he could be forced by an irresistible power to publish, is more than we can comprehend, unless, as we shrewdly suspect, that irresistible power was a talismanic paper inscribed with certain figures of pounds, shillings, and pence, which were at once the object and reward of the imposture.

'He affects to write colloquial French, and relates with great effrontery his *direct* conversations with Napoleon and his suite. The fact is, the surgeon is wholly ignorant of that language; and of this we find positive proof in his own book. In the first place, no man who understood French could have written the words *tâche journalière* as he has done; in his mode they mean a *spot*, and not a task.

'In the next place, Mr. Warden lets slip the avowal, (page 130,) that he spoke to Bonaparte by an interpreter, and that this interpreter was the veracious count de Las Cases, a kind of secretary and *ame damnée* of the ex-emperor, (who is now said to be under arrest for attempting a secret correspondence,) and who seems to be, of the whole suite, the person who is the most careless of

what he believes or knows, but what he thinks most convenient at the moment. "This worthy person," says Mr. Warden, "*interpreted* with great aptitude and perspicuity, and afforded me time to arrange my answers." Notwithstanding this avowal, Mr. Warden describes himself as conversing with ease and *volubility* with Bonaparte, whom he represents as speaking English.

'The moment his eyes met mine, he started up and exclaimed in *English*, 'Ah, Warden, how do you do?' I bowed in return, when he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I've got a fever.' I expressed," &c. (page 131.) And so on for a long conversation, in which the interpreter is entirely sunk. When the Doctor replies, he replies not like a person who "wanted time to arrange his answer," but "*rather quickly*," p. 131—and is so far encouraged by the *easy communicative* manners of the emperor, (not a word of the interpreter,) that he continues to make his observations *without reserve*. (page 142.) "I was resolved (he says) to speak my sentiments with *freedom*; and you may think I did not balk my resolution."

'Again,'

"Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this repetition of it."—p. 144.

'as if Mr. Warden wished us to suppose that he gave the very words of the man. All these are, we admit, only insinuations and equivocations; but in the second letter there is a direct and palpable falsehood.

'Bonaparte is represented as inquiring after the health of Madame de Montholon, and attributing her illness to her horror of the idea of St. Helena

—Mr. Warden says he repeated to his doctor the quotation of Macbeth in the following manner:

“Can a physician minister to a mind’ diseased,
Or pluck from memory a rooted sorrow?”

‘At this time Bonaparte could not have pronounced the three first words of this quotation; he could as well have written Macbeth. Nay, in one of his *last* interviews, Mr. Warden represents his utmost efforts in English to be a stammering attempt to call Madame Bertrand his *love*, or his *friend*.—p. 161.

‘Mr. Warden says, “that the British government proscribed Bertrand from accompanying Bonaparte,” and “that Lord Keith took on himself the responsibility of including such an attached friend in the number of his attendants.”—p. 20.—This is notoriously false.

‘Again he says,’

“A delicacy was maintained in communicating to Bonaparte the contents of the English Journals. That truth is not to be spoken, or in any way imparted at all times, is a proverb which was now faithfully adhered to on board the Northumberland.”—p. 26.

‘Mr. Warden here speaks truly as of himself and his French friends; but it is well known that sir George Cockburn is as much above any such paltry deceit as is here imputed to him, as he is above giving a person in Bonaparte’s situation any intentional offence.—The truth, we believe, is, that the newspapers, both English and French, were freely sent to Bonaparte; and if the contents of the former were ever kept from him, it must have been by Las Cases, who was his usual interpreter; and upon whose veracity in this office, so much of Mr. Warden’s own credit unfortunately depends.

‘Mr. Warden affects to relate to us the Abbé de Pradt’s famous* account of the interview at Warsaw, and lo! the tall figure who enters the Abbé-Ambas-

sador’s hotel wrapped up in fur is—not Caulaincourt—but Cambacérès, poor old gentleman! He cannot even write the name of one of Bonaparte’s followers, whom he attended in a dangerous illness, and who studied English under him; he an hundred times calls general Gourgaud, general *Gourgond*; and lest this should appear an error of the press, he varies his orthography and calls him general *Gourgon*! (p. 46.); but never does he call him by his proper name; *Maret*, Duke of Bassano, he confounds with *Marat*, (p. 209); count *Erlon* he calls *Erelon*; and colonel Prontowski is always Piontowski; doctor Corvisart is Corvesart (pp. 184. 190), and sometimes Covisart (p. 80); the baron de Kolli, a Swiss, is metamorphosed into the baron de Colai (p. 70), a Pole; Morbihan is Morbeau; and the duke of Frioul becomes the duke of Friuli:—in short, there is no end to these errors, which prove Mr. Warden to be very ignorant or very inaccurate, or, what we believe to be the real state of the case—*both*.

‘Such is the blundering, presumptuous and falsifying scribbler, who has dared to speak of the sensible and modest pamphlet of lieutenant Bowerbank, as “trash which he is ashamed to repeat, and which he wonders that this Review” (which we are sorry to find he calls a respectable work) “should condescend to notice.”

‘He takes *upon himself* even to assert, that some of the facts quoted in our 27th Number from that pamphlet and other authentic sources, are mere silly falsehoods, and he endeavours to represent Bonaparte as concurring in this assertion.—We rather wonder that Bonaparte did not; it would have been but a lie the more, an additional drop to the waters, another grain of sand to the shores of the ocean; but unluckily for Mr. Warden, the ex-emperor did not take his bait, and only said, with that kind of equivocation which is his nearest advance to truth, “Your editors are extremely amusing; but is it

* Vid. Vol. XIV. Art. XXVII. p. 65.

to be supposed that they believe what they write?"

'After this detailed exposure of Mr. Warden's ignorance and inaccuracy, it now becomes our duty to say, that though his letters are a clumsy fabrication, and therefore unworthy of credit, yet there are some of his reports which are substantially correct, and which, as we before said, Mr. Warden may have heard from those who had at once the opportunities and the means of holding a conversation with Bonaparte, and who were not obliged to put up, like Mr. Warden, with second-hand stories from M. de Bertrand, general Gourgaud, and the count de las Cases, who seem, in their conversations with Mr. Warden, to have given a more than usual career to their disposition for fabling; and the simplicity with which this *gobemouche* seems to have swallowed all those fables must have been at once amusing and encouraging to the worthy trio. They evidently saw that the Doctor was a credulous gossip, who would not fail to repeat, if he did not print, all his conversations with them; and they therefore took care to tell him only what they wished to have known—so that even when he means to speak truth, and does actually repeat what he heard, the substance of his story is generally and often grossly false. A few instances of this we shall now offer to our readers.

'Count Bertrand is represented as making very pathetic complaints to Mr. Warden on "the needless cruelty of their allotment" (lot). He stated "that the ex-emperor had thrown himself on the mercy of England, from a *full* and *consoling* confidence that he should there find a place of refuge."

"He asked, what worse fate could have befallen him, had he been taken a prisoner on board an American ship, *in which he might have endeavoured to make his escape*. He reasoned, for some time, on the *probability of success* in such an attempt; and they might now, he added, have cause to repent that he

had not risked it. He then proceeded.—

"Could not my royal master, think you, have placed himself at the head of the army of the Loire? and can you persuade yourself that it would not have been proud to range itself under his command? And is it not possible—nay, more than probable, that he would have been joined by numerous adherents from the North, the South, and the East? Nor can it be denied that he might have placed himself in such a position, as to have made far better terms for himself than have now been imposed upon him. It was to save the further effusion of blood that he threw himself into your arms; that he trusted to the honour of a nation famed for its generosity and love of justice; nor would it have been a disgrace to England to have acknowledged Napoleon Bonaparte as a citizen. He demanded to be enrolled among the humblest of them; and wished for little more than the Heavens as a covering, and the soil of England, on which he might tread in safety. Was this too much for such a man to ask?—surely not."—pp. 13, 14.

'Now as this is a point which affects the national character, and relates to an event which will be considerable in history, we do not think we should be justified in omitting to repeat the contradiction and refutation which, in a former number, we gave in detail, of this impudent charge. We request our readers to turn to the 82d page of our fourteenth volume, and they will there see it proved beyond doubt, that Bonaparte had no intention of coming to England—no hopes from the generosity of England—no confidence in English laws:—that General Beker, who was his *keeper*, would have prevented him from joining the army of the Loire, even if he had been inclined to do so; that he left Paris, and arrived and remained ten days at Rochfort, in the intention of escaping to America; and that it was only when he found escape to be impossible, that he reluctantly surrendered

to the British navy;—that he attempted to surrender *upon terms*; that these terms were absolutely rejected, and that he had no alternative but to surrender at discretion. But this is not all,—for, strange to say, Mr. Warden, who admits this impudent lie of Bertrand's into his book, with a strong intimation of his believing it, allows that Bertrand himself declined to advise Bonaparte to come to England, because "he thought it not impossible that his *liberty* might be *endangered*."—(p. 16.) How does this tally with "the *full and consoling* confidence?" And, again, Mr. Warden gives in another place a complete denial to Bertrand, and a full corroboration of all we have stated, from the lips of the count de las Cases.

"I shall now proceed to give the account of an interesting conversation which I had with the count de las Cases on the final resolution of Napoleon to throw himself on the generosity of the English government. He prefaced his narrative with this assurance: 'No page of Ancient History will give you a more faithful detail of any extraordinary event, than I am about to offer of our departure from France, and the circumstances connected with it. The future Historian will certainly attempt to describe it; and you will then be able to judge of the authenticity of his materials and the correctness of his narration.'

'From the time the Emperor quitted the capital, it was his fixed determination to proceed to America, and establish himself on the banks of one of the great rivers in America, where he had no doubt a number of his friends from France would gather round him; and, as he had been finally baffled in the career of his ambition, he determined to retire from the world, and beneath the branches of his own fig-tree in that sequestered spot, tranquilly and philosophically observe the agitations of Europe.

'On our arrival at Rochfort, the difficulty of reaching the *Land of Pro-*

mise appeared to be much greater than had been conjectured. Every inquiry was made, and various projects proposed; but, after all, no very practicable scheme offered itself to our acceptance. At length, as a *dernier resort*, two chasse-marées (small one-masted vessels) were procured; and it was in actual contemplation to attempt a voyage across the Atlantic in them. Sixteen midshipmen engaged most willingly to direct their course; and, during the night, it was thought they might effect the meditated escape. —We met,' continued Las Cases, 'in a small room, to discuss and come to a final determination on this momentous subject; nor shall I attempt to describe the anxiety visible on the countenance of our small assembly.—The Emperor alone retained an unembarrassed look, when he calmly demanded the opinions of his chosen band of followers, as to his future conduct. The majority were in favour of his returning to the army, as in the South of France his cause still appeared to wear a favourable aspect. This proposition the Emperor instantly rejected, with a declaration delivered in a most decided tone and with a peremptory gesture,—that he never would be the instrument of a *Civil War* in France.—He declared, in the words which he had for some time frequently repeated, that his political career was terminated; and he only wished for the secure asylum which he had promised himself in America, and, till that hour, had no doubt of attaining. He then asked me, as a naval officer, whether I thought that a voyage across the Atlantic was practicable in the small vessels, in which alone it then appeared that the attempt could be made.—I had my doubts,' added Las Cases, 'and I had my wishes: The latter urged me to encourage the enterprise; and the former made me hesitate in engaging for the probability of its being crowned with success.—My reply indicated the influence of them both.—I answered, that I had long quitted the maritime

profession, and was altogether unacquainted with the kind of vessels in question, as to their strength and capacity, for such a navigation as was proposed to be undertaken in them; but as the young midshipmen who had volunteered their services, must be competent judges of the subject, and had offered to risk their lives in navigating these vessels, no small confidence, I thought, might be placed in their probable security.—This project, however, was soon abandoned, and no alternative appeared but to throw ourselves on the generosity of England.’

“In the midst of this midnight council, but, without the least appearance of dejection at the varying and rather irresolute opinions of his friends, Napoleon ordered one of them to act as secretary, and a letter to the Prince Regent of England was dictated.—On the following day I was employed in making the necessary arrangements with Captain Maitland on board the *Bellerophon*. That officer conducted himself with the utmost politeness and gentlemanly courtesy, but would not enter into any engagements on the part of his government.”—pp. 60—64.

‘This avowal of Las Cases is quite sufficient to oppose to the falsehoods which Bertrand related to Mr. Warden, and which Bonaparte recorded in the famous protest which we gave in the article before mentioned. Why, it will be asked, do we, on this occasion, give that credit to Las Cases which we deny him in every other?—We answer, because his account tallies with undisputed facts, and because Bonaparte’s and Bertrand’s story is irreconcilable with those facts.

‘Marshal Bertrand is a great favourite with Mr. Warden, and he therefore endeavours to exculpate him from the charge of having, while at Elba, made overtures to the king. On this point Mr. Warden thinks count Bertrand himself the best witness he could adduce, and he represents him as saying,—“the report of my having taken the oath of

fidelity to Louis XVIII. is groundless; for, I never beheld a single individual of the Bourbon family of France.”—(p. 45.)—Admirable logic! But M. Bertrand misstates the charge—he was not charged with having sworn *allegiance*, but with writing a letter to the Duke of Fitzjames, *promising* allegiance on the honour of a gentleman, and soliciting permission to return to France, where he intended to live as a faithful subject of the king, and under his protection: and it is further charged, that this letter was written at a time when Bonaparte’s return was in preparation, and it is therefore reasonably supposed that this profession of honour and high-minded loyalty was a cloak to cover the conspiracy which was hatching and an insidious attempt to deceive the king and his ministers. This letter, written to the duke of Fitzjames, (who has the misfortune to be Bertrand’s brother-in-law,) cannot be denied; it was at the time communicated by the duke to the king, and it has been since verified and officially published in France, and in half the journals of Europe.

‘The contempt in which these folks must have held poor Mr. Warden, is evident from the absurdities with which they crammed his credulity.

‘Thus, Bertrand says that “Bonaparte was never sensual, never gross.”—(p. 212.) His manners and language were gross in the extreme, and his habits scandalously sensual. We need only recall to our readers’ recollection the anecdote slightly alluded to in our 27th number, page 96, the authenticity of which (filthy and disgraceful to Bonaparte as it is) is established by the testimony of the commissioners that attended him to Elba, and his own confessions.

‘Las Cases completes the picture—

“He never speaks of himself; he never mentions his achievements. Of money he is totally regardless; and he was not known to express a regret for any part of his treasure but the diamond necklace, which he wore con-

stantly in his neckcloth, because it was the gift of his sister, the Princess Hortense, whom he tenderly loved.' This he lost after the battle of Waterloo."—p. 212.

' This is no bad instance of Las Cases's veracity :—the necklace in question was stolen or forced from his sister previously to his leaving Paris, when the generous Bonaparte, contemplating the chances of a reverse, determined to collect about *his own person* as much wealth as possible; he accordingly, as the most portable, took all the jewels he could lay his hands on, and, amongst the rest, this necklace of the Princess Hortense; who wished her brother's anxiety for a *keep-sake* had been contented with a lock of her hair, or a bracelet, or a ring, or any thing, in short, rather than her best diamond necklace, of the value of 20,000*l*.

' But there are four topics connected with the character of Bonaparte, on which, above all others, a good deal of interest is naturally excited.—we mean the murders of Captain Wright and the Duke d'Enghien, the poisoning of his own sick at Jaffa, and the massacre of the garrison of that place; and as Mr. Warden professes to have heard from Bonaparte himself explanations of both of these events, we shall give them as shortly as we can, but always in his own words; stating, however, that Mr. Warden's reports may be in these instances substantially correct, because we have understood that Bonaparte was forward to give similar explanations to other persons.

" ' The English brig of war, commanded by Captain Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the West coast of France. Seventy of the number had actually reached Paris; and, so mysterious were their proceedings, so *veiled in impenetrable concealment*, that although General Ryal, of the Police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be

discovered. I received daily assurances that my life would be attempted, and though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my preservation. The Brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with Captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the Prefect of the Department of Morbeau, (Morbihan,) at Vannes: General Julian, then Prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognised Capt. Wright on the first view of him. Intelligence of this circumstance was *instantly* transmitted to Paris; and instructions were *expeditiously* returned to *interrogate* the crew, *separately*, and transfer their testimonies to the Minister of Police. The purport of their examination was *at first* very unsatisfactory; but, *at length*, on the examination of *one of the crew*, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the Brig had landed several Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a very merry fellow, who was called *Pichegru*. *Thus a clue was found* that led to the discovery of a plot, which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the French nation, a second time, into a state of revolution.—Captain Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and *confined in the Temple*; there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessories of this treasonable design to trial. *The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death*: but he was of minor consideration. My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English Captain's evidence of the *utmost consequence* towards completing my object."—Bonaparte again and again, most solemnly asserted, that Captain Wright died, in the Temple, by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed."—p. 139—141.

' We beg leave to postpone making any observations on this story till we have quoted the ex-emperor's denial of

the murder of Pichegru, and his defence of that of the Duke d'Enghien.'

"Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this repetition of it.—He began as follows.

"'At this time, reports were every night brought me,' (I think, he said, by General Ryal,) 'that conspiracies were in agitation; that meetings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even were mentioned; at the same time, no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuit of the Police was evaded. General Moreau, indeed, became suspected, and I was seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest; but his character was such, his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so great in the public mind, that it appeared, to me, he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me: I, therefore, could not but exonerate him from such a suspicion.—I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest by the following intimation to the Minister of Police. You have named Pichegru, Georges, and Moreau: convince me that the former is in Paris, and I will immediately cause the latter to be arrested.—Another and a very singular circumstance led to the developement of the plot. One night, as I lay agitated and wakeful, I rose from my bed, and examined the list of suspected traitors; and Chance, which rules the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were, on the name of a surgeon, who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education, and experience in life, induced me to believe, that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than that of youthful fanaticism in favour of a

Bourbon: as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, money appeared to be his object.—I accordingly gave orders for this man to be arrested; when a *summary mock trial* was instituted, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and *informed he had but six hours to live*. This stratagem had the desired effect: *he was terrified into confession*. It was now known that Pichegru had a brother, a monastic Priest, then residing in Paris. I ordered a party of gendarmes to visit this man, and if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good ground for suspicion. The old Monk was secured, and, in the act of his arrest, his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know,—'Is it,' he exclaimed, 'because I afforded shelter to a brother that I am thus treated!'
—The object of the plot was to destroy me; and the success of it would, of course, have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country, with the Count d'Artois at the head of it. To the West he sent the Duke de Berri, and to the East the Duke d'Enghien. To France your vessels conveyed underlings of the plot, and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil: I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved to *hurl the thunder back* upon the Bourbons *even to the metropolis of the British empire*. My Minister vehemently urged the seizure of the Duke though in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated, and Prince Benevento brought the order twice, and urged the measure with all his powers of persuasion: It was not, however, till I was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by my signature. The matter could be easily arranged between me and the Duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man residing on the very confines of my kingdom, to commit a crime which, within the distance of a mile, by the ordinary course of law, Justice herself would condemn to the scaffold? And now answer me;—Did I do more than adopt

the principle of your government, when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten mischief to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion, that the new dynasty could not be secure, while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle: it was a fixed, unchangeable article in his political creed. But I did not become a ready or a willing convert. I examined the opinion with care and with caution: and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity.—The Duke d'Enghien was accessory to the confederacy; and although the resident of a neutral territory, *the urgency of the case*, in which my safety and the public tranquillity, to use no stronger expression, were involved, JUSTIFIED THE PROCEEDING. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried: He was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot.—The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have followed had it been *Louis the Eighteenth*. For I again declare that I found it necessary to roll *the thunder back on the metropolis of England*, as from thence, with the *Count d'Artois* at their head, did the assassins assail me.”—pp. 144—149.

‘Now we have here, from this most interested witness, some admissions which, so far from exculpating him, increase the presumption against him.

‘Let it be recollected that the charge relative to Captain Wright was not that Bonaparte had wantonly murdered him; but that he had first caused him to be *tortured*, in order to obtain the clue of the conspiracy, and afterwards to be murdered to prevent this atrocity from being discovered.

‘From Bonaparte's own account, it is evident how great his anxiety was to trace this plot.—His police, he says, were in an ignorant perplexity—his life was supposed to be in imminent danger—seventy conspirators were at Paris, but neither their names, persons, nor haunts can be discovered: fortu-

nately in *this moment of perplexity*, Captain Wright is taken—the intelligence is *instantly* transmitted to Paris—instructions *immediately* returned to *interrogate the crew separately*, i. e. *secretly*, and by the *police*. These examinations, however, produced nothing *at first*; but *at length one of the crew* threw some light on the subject: he stated that the brig had landed several Frenchmen on the coast, and, among others, a merry fellow called Pichegru. To all those who knew any thing of General Pichegru's mind and manners—to all those who have been accustomed to weigh probabilities, and to reason on evidence, it will be evident that this particular must be false. Pichegru was, by character and habit, sedate—he could never have been the buffoon of the seamen—he could never have betrayed his name to the gossiping merriment of a ship's crew, who would have repeated it on their return to England, where it would have soon found its way into the newspapers, and through them into France. No—Bonaparte knew mankind too well, and he was well aware that the only *one of the crew* who was worth interrogating was Captain Wright. The conclusion then to be drawn from all this is inevitable, that the Captain, to be made of use, must be *forced* to speak. It would be too much to assert positively that Captain Wright would have resisted all the extremities of torture. We must not reckon so confidently on the firmness of human nature; but at least the generous character of that gallant officer induces us to think him as capable as any other man of a noble resistance:—yet, to prove how uncertain are all deductions of this kind, Bonaparte afterwards tells us that he found Pichegru was in France, not by *one of the crew*, but by a surgeon to whom he was miraculously directed, and from whom, because he was *avaricious*, he contrives to obtain a confession, not by *money*, but by *terror*! The contradictory statements prove, at least one thing,—

that Bonaparte was not telling truth, and that there was some part of the transaction which he chose to involve in obscurity. We have seen his anxiety for information, the vast importance he attached to the capture of Captain Wright, and the necessity in which he was to obtain his evidence: let us now see whether there is reason to suppose he was a man to be deterred from endeavouring to obtain this evidence by torture.

‘In the first place, he does not deny that, contrary to the laws of nations, he subjected the English crew to secret interrogatories before the Police—this is the first step towards torture. In the second place, it is admitted that Captain Wright was placed in solitary confinement in a state prison—this is the next—nay, it is of itself a species of torture. Thirdly, he confesses that he employed the direct and overwhelming terror of immediate death upon the mind of the surgeon. And, finally, he avows and boasts, that—for the purpose of defeating the very plot in which Captain Wright was implicated—he seized a prince, no subject of his, in a neutral territory, hurried him from his bed before a military midnight tribunal, and thence to a sudden and ignominious death—Nay, says this monster, “the same fate should have followed had it been Louis xviii.” And he justifies this atrocious violence “because he found it necessary to roll the thunder back on the metropolis of England.” This excuse, it is evident, would be as good, for torturing Captain Wright, as for the seizure and murder of the Duke d’Enghien.

‘For our own parts we had never much doubt that Captain Wright had been tortured and subsequently murdered; now—if we are to believe that Mr. Warden gives an accurate report of Bonaparte’s explanation—we can have none at all.

‘Our opinion of the natural atrocity of Bonaparte’s mind is confirmed by the avowal which he makes to Mr. War-

den, and what is of more importance, which he has made to others, in whose veracity we place more faith than in the Doctor’s—that he suggested the poisoning of his own sick, and the massacre of the garrison of Jaffa. The charge of perpetrating these crimes (which was first made by Sir Robert Wilson, on what we have always thought very sufficient authority) had been vehemently denied by Bonaparte’s admirers: they are now set at rest by the confession of Bonaparte himself; a confession accompanied with explanations which take little or nothing from the guilt of the wretch who proposed the one, and executed the other of these atrocities.’

“On raising the siege of St. Jean d’Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was totally impracticable, from the force that Jezza Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous; and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages the most convenient that could be formed were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march across the Desert. Seven men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infected with the plague; whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was Degenette). He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond forty-eight hours.

“‘I said, tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive forty-eight hours.—I then suggested, (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might not choose to declare it, but wait with the

trembling hope to receive it from me,) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, of shortening the sufferings of these seven men by administering Opium. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, *rather contrary to my expectation*, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned.'—p. 156—159.

'It is thus put out of all doubt that, of this crime, as far as first *suggesting*, and being *anxious to execute it*—which, in fact, are the real constituents of a crime—Bonaparte is guilty. If the men were not poisoned, or, as he and the Doctor gently express it, if *opium was not administered*, it was no merit of his. With respect to Bonaparte's cowardly insinuation that the mind of the chief physician anticipated his determination, and waited, with trembling hope, for orders to poison his fellow creatures—it is clear, from his own account, that he suggested, that he pressed, that he insisted on this abomination, and that it was only prevented (if it was prevented) by the courageous and humane resistance of the medical staff of the army.

'The massacre of part of the garrison of Jaffa is thus related:

"At the period in question General Desaix was left in Upper Egypt; and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo, and traversed the Arabian Desert in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on examination, to be natives of the Mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released, on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children, and wives: at the same time, they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was con-

cluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa.—That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender: when the officer, who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall, than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds: they were perfectly infuriated; and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it. The attack was dreadful; and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length, I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me, that five hundred men chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognized amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the five hundred men to be drawn out and instantly shot."—p. 161—163.

'Here again we have two or three remarks to make on the palliative circumstances adduced by Bonaparte.

'We will say nothing of the perfidy of the war which he was himself waging;—we will not attempt to show that the poor peasants of Mount Tabor might be supposed to be ignorant of the etiquette of European capitulations and paroles;—we shall not insist on the impossibility of the French recognizing the men found in Jaffa as the very individuals who capitulated in El Arish;—we shall not state, as Sir Robert Wilson states, the massacre to have been

of more than as many thousands as Bonaparte confesses hundreds;—we shall not urge against Bonaparte that he actually obliged officers to serve against us who had been released from England, on parole, not to serve:—we shall give up all these topics, and only insist upon the plain facts of the case which prove this transaction to be one of the foulest and most inexcusable massacres that was ever perpetrated.

‘These poor people were taken at El Arish; their homes were Nazareth and Mount Tabor; they were bound to return thither; from El Arish to Nazareth, the high road passes through Jaffa. Bonaparte describes himself as having lost no time in marching to Jaffa; he could not, therefore, be far behind the Nazarites; must, indeed, have arrived before the town almost as soon as they entered it: the place was summoned—the assault is *immediately* given—and Jaffa is taken; but in it, on their way home, were found the garrison of El Arish; and, because they were found *there*—where Bonaparte must have known them to be, if they adhered to the capitulation—he ordered 500 of his

fellow-creatures to be drawn out and instantly shot!—and this too the next morning after a carnage which exceeded all that this tiger had ever before witnessed. If Jaffa had been ever so little out of the way, or if it had been besieged long enough to allow the poor people to get away from it, or if they had been found in it after a lapse of time which ought to have carried them beyond it, something, though, God knows, but little, might be said in defence of Bonaparte; but as the fact is stated by himself, the bloody perfidy is clear, and the whole of Bonaparte’s conduct is proved, by his own confession, to have been detestably and infamously base.

‘We have now done with the “Letters from St. Helena!”—We have felt it on this occasion necessary to enter into minute, and often, we fear, tedious details, because Mr. Warden’s pretences and falsehoods, if not detected on the spot and at the moment when the means of detection happen to be at hand, might hereafter tend to deceive other writers, and poison the sources of history.’

ART. 3. *The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New-York, and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean; with perspicuous maps and profiles.* Published at the request of the Board of Commissioners. T. & W. Mercein, New-York.

WE have read, with interest, these able documents on a most important subject; and have derived much information and satisfaction from the perusal. To facilitate the commercial intercourse between the different sections of this extensive empire, has long been a favourite object with her most enlightened statesmen. It was with extreme regret that we saw the very liberal appropriations of the last Congress, towards a fund for internal improvements, unexpectedly defeated by

the *veto* of the President. The public attention has, however, been roused by the discussion, and, from the spirit generally evinced, we are inclined to believe that, if there were real grounds for Mr. Madison’s scruples, the constitutional obstacle to the measure can easily be removed.

There are, nevertheless, men, whose opinions we respect on most questions, who avow themselves hostile to the whole plan of improvement in internal navigation by artificial communications.

The opponents of this system endeavour to assimilate it to the *mania* for manufactures, which has so lately pervaded our country. So far, however, from any analogy existing between them, no two projects were ever more opposite.

But before we proceed to demonstrate this, let us guard against a misapprehension, to which silence might render us liable on another point, by distinctly declaring our belief that, on the whole, the community are gainers from the recent exertions to introduce new branches of manufactures among us; though experience has proved those efforts to have been, in many instances, premature, and individuals have undoubtedly suffered from their failure. Various useful works are still in successful operation, and the importation of many articles of indispensable necessity is entirely superseded. In finer fabrics, and inventions of luxury, we care not how long it be before we can enter into competition with foreigners. The state of society, which could alone enable us to do it with advantage, is, we hope, remote. The direct tendency of the scheme, of which we confess ourselves the advocates, is to remove it.

The only impediment to the prosecution of manufactures in this country, is the high price of labour. The prime cause of this enhancement of labour is the cheapness of land. This arises from the immense disproportion between the quantity of arable land in the country, and the number of hands to till it;—whatever, then, brings more land into market has the effect of raising wages. Turnpikes and canals which facilitate

intercourse, and, as it were, abridge distances, accomplish the one, and must produce the other. The surest way, then, to retard the introduction of manufactures, is by holding out more alluring prospects to agriculture, by opening new avenues to enterprise and new vents to the products of industry;—and the surest way of effecting these desirable objects is by encouraging turnpikes and canals;—which is what we proposed to show.

Another objection which is urged, and which is, particularly, insisted upon in reference to the projected plan for improving the inland navigation of this state, is its enormous expense. A sufficient answer to this might be found in the report of the committee of the legislature, who estimate the annual expense of transportation of commodities to and from Oneida and the counties west of it, at more than three times the annual interest of the cost of the contemplated canal. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that whatever amount it require, the whole sum will be expended within the state. Thus the greater the disbursement the greater the spring that will be given to business by it; and the reaction will, in a great degree, restore the *momentum* which produced it.

But it is the narrowness of our views that makes us consider this undertaking so vast. Let us familiarize ourselves a little with the works of this description which have been constructed in Europe, and we shall lose much of our awe in approaching the calculations of the commissioners. We will say nothing of the immense canals of France, nor of the stupendous inland navigation

of Russia,—in Great Britain alone there are more than two hundred of these artificial rivers, completed and in use; and nearly a hundred more in progress, or projected. They are from 5 to 100 miles in length, and have cost from 30,000 to 10,000,000 of dollars. Most of them have proved profitable concerns, and the stock of many has appreciated more than 100 per cent. As an evidence of the spirit in which these enterprises have been carried on, in England, and of the manner in which those who have embarked in them have been rewarded, a brief account of one of the earliest experiments of this kind may not be uninteresting, and will serve to calm some of our apprehensions. We copy the following from Rees's Cyclopaedia.

‘*Bridgewater's Canal.*—The general direction of the principal line of this canal is nearly N. E. (and not a great way from its eastern end, a main branch goes off in a N. W. direction); the length is 40 miles in the counties of Chester and Lancaster. It begins in the tide-way; above which the whole of it is elevated 82 feet at low water, except about 600 yards, which the locks occupy to gain this ascent.

‘The commencement of this canal is in the estuary of the *Mersey* river at Runcorn-gap, and one of its terminations in the *Rochdale* canal at Castle Field in the town of Manchester, the other (or Worsley branch) is at Pennington near the town of Leigh, the junction of these branches being at Longford bridge; near Manchester there is a communication with the *Mersey* and Irwell navigation, and Manchester Bolton and Bury canal, by means of Medlock brook. Under the town of Manchester are arched branches of the canal of considerable length, from one of which coals are hoisted up by a coal-

gin, through a shaft out of the boats below, into a large coal-yard or store-house in the main street, as which place the duke and his successors, are by the first act bound to supply the inhabitants of Manchester at all times with coals at only 4d. per cwt. of 140lb. a circumstance which must have had a great effect on the growing population of this immense town within the last 40 years. At Worsley is a short cut to Worsley mills, and another to the entrance basin of the famous under-ground works or tunnels, of 48 miles or more in length in different branches and levels, for the navigation of coal-boats; some of which are as much as 60 yards below the canal, and others 35 1-2 yards above the canal; these last, to which the boats ascend by means of an *inclined plane*, that we have already described, extended to the veins of coal that are working at a great depth under Walkden Moor. Most of these tunnels are hewn out of the solid rock; from the lower one, the coals in boxes are hoisted up out of the boats, as they are in Manchester town mentioned above, and the whole of the lower works are prevented from filling with water, by large pumps worked by the hydraulic machine, which we have already mentioned in this article, and the water is thereby always kept at the proper height for navigation on the lower canal.

‘The rise of 82 feet in the first 600 yards from the *Mersey*, by 10 locks, is the only deviation from one level on this canal (except in the Worsley coal-mines above mentioned); and this length of level water is further increased; by 18 miles on the *Trent* and *Mersey* canal which connects therewith, making in all 70 miles of level. The width of the canal at top is 52 feet on the average, and depth 5 feet; the boats that navigate between Worsley mines and Manchester are only 4 1-2 feet wide, the others are 50 ton boats or upwards; there are also numerous boats for passengers; large warehouses have been built for goods, at the Castle

Field in Manchester adjoining the canal.

'On this canal are three principal aqueduct bridges over the *Irwell* at Barton, where it is navigable, and over the *Mersey* and *Bollin* rivers, besides several smaller ones, and many road-aqueducts. There are also several large embankments; one over *Stretford* meadows, is 900 yards long, 17 feet high, and 112 feet wide at the base; that at Barton bridge is 200 yards long, and 40 feet high; at *Bollington* is also a stupendous embankment.

'The illustrious duke of *Bridgewater*, justly styled the father of *British Inland Navigation*, died greatly lamented in March, 1803, and left this immense concern, (which cost at first 220,000*l.* it was said, and probably in the whole twice that sum, as the tunnelling, at *Worsley* alone has been estimated at 168,960*l.*) to earl *Gower*, the present proprietor, whose second son is to inherit it; the net profits are said now to be from 50 to 80,000*l.* annually.

'The price of land-carriage for goods between *Manchester* and *Liverpool* was, on the passing of the Duke's third act, 40*s.* per ton, and by the navigation on the *Mersey* and *Irwell* 12*s.* per ton; but his Grace limited his price to 6*s.* per ton: yet, such has been the increasing trade of these two places, that it was in 1794 seriously maintained, and made the ground of another proposed navigable communication, by a junction of the *Manchester*, *Bolton*, and *Bury*, and the *Leeds* and *Liverpool* canals, that both the Duke's canal and the river navigation were inadequate to carry the trade between *Manchester* and *Liverpool*, and that the most frequent and ruinous delays were experienced by the merchants.'

We will proceed without further remark, to give an abstract of the Report before us. After recounting the steps they had taken preparatory to entering upon their official duties, the com-

missioners, Messrs. *Clinton*, *Van Rensselaer*, *Ellicott*, *Holley*, and *Young*, taking up first, the canal from *Erie* to the *Hudson*, proceed to state,—

'The dimensions of the western or *Erie* canal and locks, ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be as follows, viz. width on the surface, forty feet, at the bottom, twenty-eight feet, and depth of water, four feet; the length of a lock, ninety feet, and its width, twelve feet, in the clear. Vessels carrying one hundred tons, may navigate a canal of this size: and all the lumber produced in the country, and required for market, may be transported upon it.

'From their own examination, the commissioners determined that it would be expedient to connect the west end of the great canal with the waters of *Lake Erie*, through the mouth of *Buffalo* creek. In adopting this determination, they were influenced by the following considerations. It is important to have, at that end, a safe harbour, capable, without much expense, of sufficient enlargement for the accommodation of all boats and vessels, that a very extensive trade may hereafter require to enter and exchange their lading there. The waters of *Lake Erie* are higher, at the mouth of the *Buffalo*, than they are at *Bird island*, or any point further down the *Niagara*; and every inch gained in elevation will produce a large saving in the expense of excavation, throughout the *Lake Erie* level.

'That section of the route which extends from *Buffalo* to the east line of the *Holland* purchase, and lying south of the mountain ridge, as before described, was explored by *William Peacock*, Esq. as engineer, under the superintendence of *Joseph Ellicot*, Esq. one of the commissioners, who had been previously requested, by a vote of the board, to afford such superintendence.'

The route of the canal from *Buffalo*, is along the margin of the *Niagara* river to *Tonnewanta* creek, a distance of 16

miles. It is then proposed by erecting a dam, to raise the waters of this creek to the level of Lake Erie, 4 feet $\frac{68}{100}$, and to form a towing path on the bank, which will easily admit of it; by which means the bed of the creek might be used for a distance of 17 miles. The ordinary objections to the use of natural streams as a part of canal navigation, are said not to be applicable to the Tonnewanta. From the point where the canal leaves the Tonnewanta, to the summit level between Lake Erie and the Genesee river, is 12 miles. In this distance the rise is nearly 75 feet, which it is proposed to divide equally between 10 locks. This summit level extends 17 miles; from the end of the canal, at Buffalo, to the east end of the summit level west of the Genesee river, is sixty-two miles.

'In his report relating to this section, Mr. Ellicott observes, that in the preceding estimates of expense little has been left to conjecture. The aggregate amount of these estimates is \$379,523. To which he adds; for grubbing and clearing; for conducting Bigelow's and Spring creeks into the summit level, near its east end; and for pay of engineers and officers to superintend the execution of the work, \$70,477, making the entire expense of these sixty-two miles \$450,000

'It will be observed, that if the canal takes the direction here indicated, it will be raised seventy-four feet and eighty hundredths above the level of lake Erie, in which case recourse must be had to other reservoirs for its supply of water. Common prudence demands, that upon this subject every doubt should be removed, before this route is definitely adopted. Mr. Ellicott has had the sources of this supply gauged with great care, during the driest part of the last season, which has been more

remarkable for severe drought than any ever before experienced in that part of the state.

'Independently of waters deemed sufficient to repair the waste occasioned by evaporation and soakage, these sources consist of ten streams naturally flowing, or capable of being conducted into the summit level. When these streams were gauged, they afforded in the aggregate 253,435 cubic feet of water per hour, which would fill six hundred and seventy-three locks every day, and provide for the passage of 1,209,600 tons during eight months, in boats of thirty tons burden. Besides, the raising of one of the canal banks to the necessary height for a towing path, on the summit level, would produce the flooding of more than a thousand acres of land, which as a reservoir, together with the hourly discharge of the streams above mentioned, would be abundantly sufficient for all the wants of this level.

'From the east end of this level, down the valley of Black creek, and along the west banks of the Genesee river, to the point where the route explored north of the mountain ridge passes that river, the face of the country has not been scientifically examined. It is well known however to present no serious impediments to the construction of a canal; and its facilities are thought to be such, that if the difficulties occurring on the summit level do not prevent, the canal should certainly take this direction. The length of this unexamined section would be about thirty miles; and it would require locks for a fall of one hundred and thirty-nine feet and eighty hundredths. The expense of these locks might be estimated at

\$150,000
and all other expenses of this distance at \$6,000 per mile, \$180,000
making the entire cost from lake Erie to the Genesee river, in this direction, \$780,000'

The northern route, commencing at a point 11 miles up the Tonnewanta,

and which has its confluence with the other at Rochester, on the falls of the Genesee river, was assigned to James Geddes, Esq. as engineer, who extended his survey as far east as the Seneca river.

‘Pursuing this route, the canal never rises above the Lake Erie level. It would, therefore, derive its waters, until it descends to the Genesee level, and as much further as may be necessary, from that never failing reservoir.

‘From the place of its commencement, at the distance of five miles and sixty-four chains, this route reaches the brow of the mountain ridge.

‘As the excavation of the canal, through this, constitutes one of the most serious difficulties presented on the whole route, great pains have been taken to avoid all impracticable data of calculation relating to it, and, at the same time, to give to the work such dimensions and construction as may be required, with the greatest attainable economy.’

The calculations are then given with great precision. The length of the deep cutting necessary to perforate the ridge, and preserve the Lake Erie level is 4 miles and 70 chains; the greatest depth of the excavation is 25 feet. Here the Lake Erie level terminates, and the line of the canal descends 65 feet, to the level of the Genesee river. Our limits will not allow us to follow the description of the course on this route, which is minutely detailed. It appears, however, that numerous bridges, and some aqueducts and embankments, will concur to swell the expense. The comparative cost of the northern and southern routes to their intersection, is computed as follows:—

‘The distance from Buffalo to the point eleven miles up the Tonnewanta creek, is 27 miles. From that point, to the Genesee river, on the north route, 72 miles 10 1-2 chains. The whole distance in that direction is 99 miles 10 1-2 chains.

‘The distance in the direction south of the ridge is supposed to be 92 miles. The whole expense, from Buffalo to the point, eleven miles up the Tonnewanta, including a proportionate part of the allowances for grubbing, superintendence, &c. as estimated on Mr. Peacock’s section, is \$205,877. The whole expense, from that to the Genesee river, as estimated on Mr. Geddes’s section, is as follows: Whole expense of excavation, for 6 miles and 42 chains,

Total amount of extras, thence to Genesee R.	\$401,271
Expense of each mile, after all extras are calculated, for 65 miles 48 1-2 chains, at \$2250, (for which allowance see a subsequent part of the Report,)	224,378
	147,614

On this sum	\$773,260
Add for contingencies, 5 per cent.	38,663
For superintendence, draining, and fencing, at the rate of \$1000 per mile for 72 miles and 10 1-2 chains,	73,125

The total amount is	\$883,048
Which, added to the expense from Tonnewanta to Buffalo, above stated,	205,877

Makes the aggregate cost of the canal from Buffalo to the Genesee river, on the north route,	\$1,089,925
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On the south route, this cost is estimated at	780,000
Leaving a balance of expense in favour of the south route, by these estimates, of	\$309,925

We shall not pretend to pursue the path of the canal to the Seneca river. The Report says of it,—

‘The route of the canal, as explored, pursues one level for 69 miles and 51 1-2 chains, and another for 20 miles and 40 chains. So uniformly is the declivity to the north, that from the foot of the mountain ridge, to the entrance of Mud creek valley, a distance of more than 90 miles, no stream crosses the canal except in that direction, and there is not a single mile in which the north bank of the canal will not be the lowest.

‘On this section, which is in general very free from porous earth, there are, including embankments, 8 1-2 miles, in parts of which, puddling may be required.—Little experience, in relation to the expense of the operation, has been afforded in this country; but it is presumed, from that little, that the whole expense of puddling in these 8 1-2 miles will not exceed \$30,000
Total of the foregoing items is

\$1,347,581

Add for contingencies, 5 per cent.

67,379

Add also for engineers, superintendence, fencing, and draining, at the rate of \$1,000 per mile,

136,025

The entire expense of this section

is \$1,550,985

‘The Seneca river, at low water, is 194 feet lower than Lake Erie; and to provide for this descent, 25 locks, besides the two guard locks at Genesee river, are located upon the canal line. The lift of some of these locks is small, owing to the unusual evenness of the country. At places where there are embankments and deep cuttings, of which the dimensions are not particularly stated, the calculations have been such as give a width of water, in the surface of the canal, never less than 27 feet. From the end of this section, eastward, to Rome, there is a rise, in

the line of the canal, of 48 1-2 feet; thence the line descends to the Hudson.

‘The middle section of the canal extends from Rome to the Seneca river, and is about 77 miles in length. It was surveyed and laid out by Benjamin Wright, Esq. who acted as the engineer.

‘The exuberant supply of water for the canal, in this section, must be at once perceived from an inspection of the topographical map. At its commencement, the waters of the Mohawk river will be used, and they can be increased to any extent, by introducing a feeder from Fish creek. Independently of numerous small brooks, the canal can derive as much water as can be desired from the Oneida, the Cowaslon, the Canassaraga, the Chitteningo, the Black, the Limestone, the Butternut, the Onondago, the Nine-mile, the Skaneateles, the Bread, the Cold-spring, the Owasco, and the Crane creeks; some of which are the outlets of lakes, and others originate from perennial springs in high lands, and will never be affected by the clearing of the country.

‘The adaptation of the grounds of this section, for a canal, is peculiar and extraordinary. After proceeding two miles and fourteen chains, it will be necessary to descend 6 feet; after which, the line of the canal proceeds 41 1-2 miles on one level. A descent of 19 feet then takes place, from the foot of which another level extends 30 miles. For the remainder of the distance to the Seneca river, there are three departures from the level—one of 8, one of 9, and one of 6 1 2 feet. Thus the whole extent of this section, occupying 77 miles, will require but 6 locks.

‘In many places inexhaustible beds of gypsum exist, which can, by means of this canal, be conveyed cheaper to the great agricultural counties of the state, than it can be procured by importation. And nothing is more easy than by a short lateral canal of 1 1-2 miles in length, to form a communica-

tion between Salina and the great canal, thus furnishing fuel to the works, and salt to the whole country. A level has been carried from that of the canal, at the foot of the two locks near Onondago creek, which would require no greater depth of excavation than 4 feet, in any place, and no embankment, culvert, or lock.

‘The whole of this section passes through earth of such a texture, or so situated, as to be deemed secure from leakage. Puddling will, therefore, be requisite only for some of the high embankments, estimated at \$10,000

The aggregate amount of all preceding items is 739,225

Add five per cent. for contingencies, 36,961

For engineers, superintendence, and expenses connected therewith, at \$1,000 per mile, 77,000

The total amount of estimates for the middle section is \$853,186

‘The five per cent. for contingencies is borrowed from the European mode of forming estimates; and the charge of \$1,000 per mile for engineers, superintendence, &c. is too liberal.

‘The eastern section of the canal extends from Rome to the Hudson river; and Charles C. Broadhead, Esq. was employed as engineer, to act upon that part of it which lies between Rome and Schoharie creek. He has accordingly levelled over and explored the route, within these limits.

‘The details of the line explored by Mr. Broadhead terminate on the west side of the Schoharie creek, 71 miles and 27 chains from Rome. In the course of this distance, the line of the canal falls precisely 132.85 feet. To accommodate this fall, 16 locks are placed, at various distances, pointed out on the map, where the ground is favourable, and the materials for making them easily to be obtained.

‘The quantity of water which may be introduced into the canal, on this section, is such as to leave no solicitude

on that subject. And no calculation of the expense of feeders from the Mohawk is made, because, at several places where dams and walls are to be erected against that river, its waters may be admitted into the canal, without additional expense.

‘There are required on the route between Rome and Schoharie creek, 45 bridges.

‘The aggregate of all expenses on this section, is \$1,090,603

‘It may here be remarked, as a feature of the country traversed by this canal, not less favourable than the evenness of its surface, that, from three miles above the Little Falls of the Mohawk, westward for 240 miles, the route will not require the excavation of a single yard of any kind of rock.

‘Mr. Broadhead’s level approaches the Schoharie creek on its west side, at an elevation of about 22 feet above its surface. There are two modes of crossing this creek, either of which might be adopted. A dam may be made across the creek at A, (on Mr. Broadhead’s map,) which shall raise the water 10 feet, when the canal may be let down, by a lock, into the pond, which this dam will create, and a floating bridge may be stretched across it for a towing path. But it is believed, from the examinations and levels heretofore made between this creek and the Hudson river, that it would be the better mode to cross the creek on an aqueduct bridge, in order to keep up the line of level, with a view of passing the more easily two slaty ridges, four or five miles below Schenectady, near Alexander’s mills.—Should this plan be adopted, the bed of the creek, which is about 400 feet wide, should be increased to a width of 700 feet, so as to give the water an unobstructed passage under the aqueduct. This aqueduct may be composed of wood, supported by two abutments and sixteen piers of stone, each of which piers would occupy about 10 feet of the width of the stream.

'The commissioners have not been able to procure a level and survey to be made from the Schoharie creek to the Hudson. They had in their employ, four engineers on other parts of the line of the western canal, and one on the northern, neither of whom had time to level and survey that part of the line above mentioned; nor could they find a sixth engineer, who would undertake to finish the Mohawk route. But although they are prevented from submitting to the Legislature a report of this part of the line, with all that minuteness of detail which is exhibited in relation to other parts, yet they possess information, which, for all general purposes, is equally satisfactory. This part of the line was formerly examined by Mr. Weston, an English engineer, and pronounced to be practicable without a very serious expense. It has also been heretofore twice levelled and surveyed by Mr. Benjamin Wright, in various ways, with the same result. The commissioners, therefore, confidently state, that the navigation may be continued from the Schoharie creek to the Hudson, by a canal along the valley of the Mohawk.

'This route, from Schoharie creek to the city of Albany, will comprehend a distance of 42 miles. It is proposed to give the canal on this route a fall of one inch in a mile. The whole descent in this route will be 286 feet.

'The expense, by a liberal calculation, may be estimated at \$1,106,087

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

From Lake Erie to a point 11 miles up the Tonnewanta,	\$205,877
Tonnewanta, to the Seneca river,	1,550,985
Seneca river to Rome,	853,186
Rome to the Schoharie creek,	1,090,603
Schoharie creek to Albany,	1,106,087
Add for general expenses,	75,000
In the aggregate,	<u>\$4,881,738</u>

'But if the route south of the mountain ridge, in the country west of the Genesee river, is adopted, in preference to the northern route, then deducting \$309,925

The aggregate of expense will be \$4,571,813

OF DISTANCES.

	Miles.	Chains.
From Lake Erie to the point up the Tonnewanta,	27	
Tonnewanta to Seneca river,	136	2½
Seneca river to Rome,	77	
Rome to Schoharie creek,	71	27
Schoharie creek to Albany,	42	

The aggregate distance is 353 29½

OF RISE AND FALL.

From Lake Erie to Seneca river, a fall of	194 ft.	by 25 locks.
Seneca river to Rome, a rise of	48.50	6
Rome to Schoharie creek, a fall of	132.85	16
Schoharie creek to Albany, a fall of	186	30

The aggregate of rise and fall, in feet, is 661.35 by 77 locks.

'Lake Erie is 564.85 feet higher than the Hudson, and 145 1-2 feet higher than Rome.

'The average expense, per mile, of this canal, according to the foregoing estimates, taking the north route beyond the Genesee river, is a little more than \$13,800'

The above is a mere outline of the results at which the commissioners arrived, by processes of calculation which we have no room to exhibit.

In regard to the canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson, the Report of the commissioners commences with observing, that,—

'The advantages which will result from the connexion of Lake Erie with

the navigable waters of the Hudson by means of a canal, have been so frequently elucidated, and are indeed so obvious to every one who possesses a correct geographical knowledge of the west, that it has been deemed unnecessary to enumerate them. But presuming that the benefits to be derived from a similar communication with Lake Champlain, are not fully understood or duly appreciated, the commissioners ask the indulgence of briefly pointing out a few of the most prominent of these benefits.

‘That part of this state which is contiguous to Lakes George and Champlain, abounds in wood, timber, masts, spars, and lumber of all kinds, which, transported by the Northern Canal, would find a profitable sale along the Hudson and in the city of New-York, instead of being driven, as much of those articles have heretofore been, to a precarious market, by a long and hazardous navigation to Quebec.

‘Some idea may be formed of the immense quantity of lumber which would be conveyed on the contemplated canal, from the following statement, made on the best authority, and which embraces only that small section of the northern part of this state, from whence the transportation is carried on to the city of New-York, or to intermediate markets.

‘Within that tract of country, embracing the borders of Lake George, and the timber land north and west of the great falls in Luzerne, there are annually made, and transported to the south, two millions of boards and plank: one million feet of square timber, consisting of oak, white and yellow pine, besides dock logs, scantling, and other timber to a great amount.

‘A considerable portion of the northern part of this state is rough and mountainous, and, in a great measure, unfit for agricultural improvements. These broken tracts are covered with native forests, which, by the contemplated canal, would furnish vast supplies of

wood and lumber for many years; and thus the great and increasing population which occupies the margin of the Hudson, would be supplied with boards, plank, timber, fencing materials, and even fuel, with less expense, than from any other quarter; while, at the same time, the lands to the north, considerable tracts of which belong to the people of this state, would be greatly increased in value.

‘The mountains in the vicinity of Lakes George and Champlain produce a variety of minerals, among which are found, in inexhaustible quantities, the richest of iron ores. Several forges are in operation in the counties of Washington, Warren, Essex, and Clinton, the number of which may be indefinitely increased: and the iron which they produce is very little, if at all, inferior in quality to the best iron manufactured in the United States: nor can it be doubted that, after the completion of the contemplated canals, the middle and western part of this state would be furnished with this necessary article, on more advantageous terms than it can at present be procured.

‘The inhabitants of a large tract of country on both sides of Lake Champlain, embracing a considerable portion of the state of Vermont, would find, by the northern canal, a permanent market in the city of New-York, or at intermediate places, for their pot and pearl ashes, and also for their surplus agricultural productions, from whence they would also be cheaply supplied with all the necessary articles of foreign growth.

‘The iron of the northern part of this state, which at present is unwrought in the mine, and the fine marble of Vermont, which now lies useless in the quarry, would be converted to useful and ornamental purposes in the west in exchange for salt and gypsum; and thus the large sums which are annually sent abroad for the purchase of iron, of salt, and of gypsum, would be retained among our citizens, and added to the permanent wealth of the state.

'In short, the connexion of Lake Champlain with the Hudson, by means of a canal, would greatly enhance the value of the northern lands; it would save vast sums in the price of transportation; it would open new and increasing sources of wealth; it would divert from the province of Lower Canada, and turn to the south, the profits of the trade of Lake Champlain; and, by imparting activity and enterprise to agricultural, commercial, and mechanical pursuits, it would add to our industry and resources, and thereby augment the substantial wealth and prosperity of the state.'

The route of this canal will be seen from the recapitulation of expenses, which is all we can venture to extract in relation to it.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

From Whitehall to the Hudson,	\$250,000
Dam, side cut, and other works at	
Fort Miller falls,	50,000
Do. at Saratoga falls,	35,000
To Stillwater including dam, &c.	50,000
From Stillwater to Waterford, including lockage,	436,000
Add for contingencies, engineers, and superintendence,	50,000
Total,	\$871,000

'Whether the canal from Lake Champlain enters the Hudson at Fort Edward creek or at Moses' kill, is not very material in the estimate of expense; and the commissioners wish to be explicitly understood, that they consider this question as still open, and as one which will require mature deliberation. It is ascertained that both routes are equally practicable.'

An Act of the Legislature, passed on the 15th of April last, authorizes the immediate commencement of both these canals, under the direction of the commissioners;—the operations, on that towards Lake Erie, to be commenced by opening communications by canals and

locks between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers. The Act pledges certain funds to the completion of these objects, empowers the commissioners to borrow money on the credit thereof, and to impose and levy assessments on lands and real estate lying along the route of the canal; taxes steam boat passengers; and lays an excise upon the salt manufactured in the county of Onondaga; and appropriates the proceeds of these duties to the fund, &c. &c.

The commissioners have, in consequence, issued proposals for a loan of \$200,000, and announced their intention of proceeding with the works during the ensuing summer. They have also solicited donations towards these objects, from those who are more immediately interested in their execution. These appeals to individual liberality, have not been in vain. Among the donations received and acknowledged, is one of 3000 acres of land in Steuben county, from John Greig, Esq. of Canandaigua, and one of 100,632 acres, in the county of Cataaugus, from the Holland Land Company.

Such is the information we have gleaned from the valuable documents contained in this publication, which we recommend to the attentive investigation of those who doubt the practicability, or profit, of the projected improvements. We will add one fact more, collected from the same source, which will tend to corroborate the faith of the wavering. The Middlesex canal, the most extensive artificial navigation in this country, which has so long disappointed the hopes of the sanguine, and which has been quoted by the timid as

an example to deter from similar undertakings, is about to repay the perseverance of those who have adhered to its fortunes. The income from this canal in 1808, was \$7,000, in 1809, \$9,000, in 1810, \$14,000, in 1811, \$17,000,—in 1815, \$25,000, and in 1816, exceeded \$30,000. Should its receipts continue to increase in the same ratio, for a few years, it will become a very lucrative stock. But no comparison can exist between the Middlesex canal, and either of those about to be constructed in this state. The canal from Erie to the Hudson will be the thorough-fare of a Continent. The countries bordering on that inland sea, and the waters which flow into it, would amply sustain more than ten times the present population of the Union; and the very section which the canal traverses in this State, is, in-

trinsically, more valuable than all New-England, exclusive of the District of Maine.* We should speak with less confidence on this subject, did we not speak from personal observation. The people of America are but beginning to comprehend the capabilities of their situation, and to understand the extent of their resources.

So obvious, however, is the utility of these canals, that one of them was agitated by the British government whilst we were colonies, and Canada was in the possession of the French. Let us mete out to Great Britain the same policy, that she would have measured to France. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*

E.

* So little is generally known of this fine and flourishing territory, (the District of Maine,) that we think it necessary to admonish the reader, that we speak *seriously*.

ART. 4. *Irish Melodies, Gospel Melodies, and other Songs.* By Thomas Moore. 12mo. pp. 185. Philadelphia, Published by Harrison Hall.

THERE is a natural affinity between music and poetry. In their infancy they were inseparable; but as in many other alliances, a strife for mastery, has weakened powers, irresistible in their combination. At first, poetry was content to admit music as an accompaniment, but the latter, not satisfied with this condescension, began, at length, to look upon poetry as an appendage. Such contradictory pretensions, necessarily, produced disunion; and for some centuries they have rarely met. Advances have, however, gradually been making, of late years, towards a reconciliation. Amongst those who have contributed to bring about a 'consummation so devoutly to be wished,' no one is so

eminently entitled to our gratitude as Burns. He has adapted with such exquisite felicity his varied strains to the characteristic airs of his country, as to make the 'sound an echo to the sense.' When, in his despondent mood, he 'strikes the deep sorrows of his lyre,' a chord, in every breast, vibrates in unison. There is that pathos in his tenderness, which fancy ascribes to the tones of melancholy herself, when she 'pours through the mellow horn, her pensive soul.' He knows equally, how to dispel the sadness he has created, when he addresses himself to the 'brisk awakening viol.'

Moore has adopted the hint from Burns, and applied his plan to Ireland.

P

He is, however, inferior, in every natural endowment, to his prototype. His gaiety wants heart, and his grief the 'natural touch.' To this general remark there are, nevertheless, conspicuous exceptions. Moore's first introduction to the public, was in a volume of licentious poems; which he had yet the grace to publish under a feigned name, —unhappily, the only evidence of his modesty we can collect from them. His next appearance, as we remember, was in the capacity of translator of Anacreon. In his version, or rather paraphrase, of this prince of amatory bards, he has caught all the poetry, and quite too much of the philosophy of the original. He has since published, at intervals, the pieces which compose this collection. One character pervades all his compositions, of whatever class, and indeed, constitutes their essence; we allude to their voluptuousness, as well of style as of sentiment. It is this baneful coalition which renders them so dangerous. Stripped of his witcheries of manner, the wantonness of his love would seem gross, and the dissoluteness of his conviviality become disgusting. Aware of this, he has availed himself of the suggestion of his own beautiful simile, and wreathed his shaft, like the sword of Harmodius, with myrtles.

But his ambition has not been satisfied with conferring an adventitious dignity upon the lowest themes,—he has aspired to degrade the most exalted. He has attempted to mimic the timbrel of Miriam, with the tinkling of the 'harp of Tara.' A sarcastic critic has remarked upon the singular convenience of this *melange*, in enabling 'such of our young ladies as are charmed with these

edifying strains, after melting 'in amorous ditties all a summer's day,' to cool their fancies with a sacred song or two, fresh from the versatile muse of this disciple of David and Anacreon.'

But, however qualified

'To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Næara's hair,

our poet cannot rise to 'the height of this great argument.' He woos a God of ineffable perfections, in the same metricious numbers with which he might hope to win an earthly fair. There is as broad a line of distinction between sacred and amatory poetry, as there is between devotion and lust; and however, or by whomsoever, it may have been transgressed, it can never be effaced. Yet there seems a strange disposition in the 'metre-ballad-mongers' of the day, to intrench upon Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady. We are willing to hail this as an evidence of an increasing relish, among them, for the poetry of the Bible; and sincerely hope they may at last contract a fondness for its religion. But when we meet with such theology as is contained in 'Little' Moore's 'Gospel Melodies,' 'Childe' Byron's 'Hebrew Melodies,' and 'Baby' Coleridge's 'Lay Sermons,' we cannot forbear exclaiming,—

'Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempos eget.—'

To compensate for the length of our remarks, and for the severity of our strictures, we shall now make some selections from the volume before us, calculated rather to gratify the reader, than to verify our previous positions.

The following song is exempt from every blemish, and is one of the most beautiful and naïf in the language.

I.

'Go where Glory waits thee,
But while Fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember me.
When the praise thou meetest,
To thine ear is sweetest,
Oh! then remember me.
Other arms may press thee,
Other friends caress thee,
All the joys that bless thee,
Sweeter far may be:
But when friends are nearest,
And when joys are dearest,
Oh! then remember me.

II.

When, at eve, thou rovest,
By the star thou lovest,
Oh! then remember me.
Think, when home returning,
Bright we've seen it burning,
Oh! thus remember me.
Oft as summer closes,
When thine eye reposes
On its ling'ring roses,
Once so lov'd by thee,
Think of her who wove them,
Her who made thee love them,
Oh! then remember me.

III.

When, around thee dying
Autumn leaves are lying,
Oh! then remember me,
And, at night, when gazing,
On the gay hearth blazing,
Oh! still remember me.
Then should music stealing
All the soul of feeling,
To thy heart appealing,
Draw one tear from thee:
Then let memory bring thee,
Strains I us'd to sing thee,
Oh! then remember me.'

The 'Meeting of the Waters,' exhibits a picture of tranquil retirement, and shady comfort, which it is impossible to read without coveting.

I.

'There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters
meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my
heart.

II.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
Her purest of crystal and freshest of green:
'Twas not the soft magic of streamlet or bill,
Oh! no,—it was something more exquisite still.

III.

'Twas that friends, the belov'd of my bosom were
near,
Who made each dear scene of enchantment more
dear,

And who felt how the best charms of nature im-
prove,
When we see them reflected from looks that we
love.

IV.

Sweet vale of Ovoca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best,
Where the storms which we feel in this cold world
should cease,
And our hearts like thy waters be mingled in peace!

The little song called 'Eveleen's
Bower,' is not only chaste in its style,
and delicate in its allusions and image-
ry, but moral and religious in its pur-
pose.

I.

Oh weep for the hour,
When to Eveleen's bower,
The Lord of the valley with false vows came;
The moon hid her light,
From the heavens that night,
And wept behind her clouds o'er the maiden's
shame.
The clouds past soon
From the chaste cold moon,
And heaven smil'd again with her vestal flame;
But none shall see the day
When the clouds shall pass away,
Which that dark hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

II.

The white snow lay
On the narrow path-way,
Where the Lord of the valley cross'd over the
moor;
And many a deep print
On the white snow's tint,
Show'd the track of his footstep to Eveleen's door.
The next sun's ray
Soon melted away
Ev'ry trace on the path where the false Lord came;
But there's a light above
Which alone can remove
That stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame.

It would be unfair, not to hear the
poet's apology for the apparently frivo-
lous waste of his time and talents. We
shall leave the reader to judge of the
validity of his defence.

I.

Oh! blame not the bard if he fly to the bow'rs,
Where pleasure lies, carelessly smiling at fame;
He was born for much more, and in happier hours,
His soul might have burn'd with a holier flame,
The string, that now languishes loose on the lyre,
Might have bent a proud bow to the warrior's
dart;
And the lip, which now breathes but the song of
desire,
Might have pour'd the full tide of the patriot's
heart!

II.

But, alas! for his country—her pride is gone by,
And that spirit is broken, which never would bend;

O'er the ruin her children in secret must sigh,
For 'tis treason to love her, and death to defend.
Unpriz'd are her sons, till they've learn'd to be-
tray;

Undistinguish'd they live, if they shame not
their sires,

And the torch, that would light them through dig-
nity's way,

Must be caught from the pile, where their
country expires!

III.

Then blame not the bard, if, in pleasure's soft
dream,

He would try to forget what he never can heal;
Oh! give but a hope—let a vista but gleam

Through the gloom of his country, and mark
how he'll feel!

That instant, his heart at her shrine would lay
down

Every passion it nurs'd, every bliss it adored,
While the myrtle, now idly entwined with his
crown,

Like the wreath of Harmodius, should cover
his sword.

IV.

But, though glory be gone, and though hope fade
away,

Thy name, loved Erin! shall live in his songs!
Not ev'n in the hour, when his heart is most gay,

Will he lose the remembrance of thee and thy
wounds!

The stranger shall hear thy lament on his plains,
The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep,

Till thy masters themselves, as they rivet thy
chains,

Shall pause at the song of their captive, and weep!

He whose griefs have, at any time,
been soothed by the 'soul-subduing'
accents of female kindness, will feel the
pulses of his heart quickened by the
kindred glow of these wonderfully ex-
pressive stanzas.

I.

No, not more welcome the fairy numbers

Of music fall on the sleeper's ear,

When, half-awaking from fearful slumbers,

He thinks the full choir of heav'n is near,—

Than came that voice, when, all forsaken,

This heart long had sleeping lain,

Nor thought its cold pulse would ever waken

To such benign, blessed sounds again.

II.

Sweet voice of comfort! 'twas like the stealing

Of summer wind thro' some wreathed shell;

Each secret winding, each inmost feeling

Of all my soul echoed to its spell!

'Twas whisper'd balm—'twas sunshine spoken!

I'd live years of grief and pain

To have my long sleep of sorrow broken

By such benign, blessed sounds again!

An application, which we need not
point out, has been made of the follow-
ing song, in which there breathes an air
of 'sober sadness,' that might well suit
the reality.

I.

When first I met thee, warm and young,

There shone such truth about thee,

And on thy lip such promise hung,

I did not dare to doubt thee.

I saw thee change, yet still relied,

Still clung with hope the fonder,

And thought, though false to all beside,

From me thou could'st not wander,

But go, deceiver! go,

The heart whose hopes could make it

Trust one so false, so low,

Deserves that thou should'st break it!

II.

When every tongue thy follies nam'd,

I fled th' unwelcome story;

Or found, in even faults they blam'd,

Some gleams of future glory.

I still was true, when nearer friends

Conspir'd to wrong, to slight thee;

The heart, that now thy falsehood rends,

Would then have bled to right thee.

But go, deceiver! go,—

Some day, perhaps, thou'lt waken

From pleasure's dream, to know

The grief of hearts forsaken.

III.

Even now, though youth its bloom has shed,

No lights of age adorn thee;

The few, who lov'd thee once, have fled,

And they who flatter scorn thee.

Thy midnight cup is pledg'd to slaves,

No genial ties enwreath it,

The smiling there, like light on graves,

Has rank, cold hearts beneath it!

Go—go—though worlds were thine,

I would not now surrender

One taintless tear of mine

For all thy guilty splendour!

IV.

And days may come, thou false one! yet,

When even those ties shall sever;

When thou wilt call, with vain regret,

On her thou'st lost for ever;

On her who, in thy fortune's fall,

With smiles had still receiv'd thee,

And gladly died to prove thee all

Her fancy first believ'd thee.

Go—go—'tis vain to curse,

'Tis weakness to upbraid thee;

Hate cannot wish thee worse

Than guilt and shame have made thee.

The length of our preceding extracts,
leaves us room for but few of what
Mr. Moore is pleased to term his 'Gos-
pel Melodies.' We cannot but fancy,
that there is full as much fond regret,

as 'godly sorrow,' in the following
'melody' entitled 'Penitence.'

Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
When he who sheds them, inly feels
Some lingering stain of early years
Effic'd by every drop that steals.

The fruitless showers of worldly wo
Fall dark to earth and never rise;
While tears that from repentance flow,
In bright exhalement reach the skies.
Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
When he who sheds them, inly feels
Some lingering stain of early years
Effic'd by every drop that steals.

Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
More idly than the summer's wind,
And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,
But left no trace of sweets behind.—
The warmest sigh that pleasure heaves
Is cold, is faint to those that swell
The heart, where pure repentance grieves
O'er hours of pleasure lov'd too well!
Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
More idly than the summer's wind,
And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,
But left no trace of sweets behind.

There is, in our apprehension, more
of poetry, than of good taste, or reve-
rence, in the following address to the
Deity.

I.

Thou art, oh God! the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see;
Its glow, by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

II.

When day with farewell beam, delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Thro' golden vistas into heaven;
Those hues that make the Sun's decline
So soft, so radiant, Lord! are Thine.

III.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumbered eyes;—
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are Thine.

IV.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower the summer wreathes
Is born beneath thy kindling eye.
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

We have now selected from this publication, not, indeed, all that we admire, but what we deem most decidedly excellent in it. We have not paused to comment,—probably our readers would not have listened to us, if we had,—we wisely said every thing we intended to say in the way of criticism, before we commenced with the extracts; well knowing it was our best chance of commanding attention. What we have omitted is, generally, very far below what we have copied, and fully justifies our preliminary remarks. Did we delight in finding fault, we might have shown sufficient occasion for so doing. But it is pleasanter to applaud than to censure; and, besides, we prefer disseminating what we approve, to circulating what we condemn. E.

ART. 5. *The Village; a Poem. With an Appendix.* 12mo. pp. 180. Edward Little & Co. Portland. 1816.

THIS book, which is about equally divided between the Poem and the Appendix, appears to be the production of a young man of extensive reading; and in the dedication, which is to the *people*, is offered to the world with a laudable and republican modesty. The intentions of the author are undoubtedly good, and, making a fair allowance for that crudeness in the thoughts, which so universally marks juvenile compositions, together with the exception of occasionally a little fanaticism of feeling, the general correctness of his principles does credit to the endowments of his mind, while the warmth of his heart and the generosity of his sentiments are befitting his

time of life, and worthy the liberality of his education. But though we regard the author with esteem, and think he is a kind of man with whom we should be happy to cultivate a personal acquaintance, yet we cannot perceive, from the present specimen of his talents, that he is much of a poet. His knowledge of history appears, indeed, to be extensive, and will doubtless be of great service to him in the career of his profession, which he gives us to understand is the law,—but something more is necessary to constitute a poet than mere memory, though well replenished with facts, or sensibility to the miseries which men have suffered from the prevalence of error and abuse of power, however quick and indignant that sensibility may be. His reading has clearly assisted him in forming correct views of the general principles by which society should be regulated, and expanded his sympathies, more than it has quickened his invention or enriched his imagination; and he is obviously deficient in that transforming quality which characterizes genuine poetical talent, to which all the other faculties of the true poet serve as purveyors,—and by which, every thing stored in the memory, or submitted to the observation, is at once, as by the touch of Midas, converted into gold.

It may have been a useful exercise to the author to try his hand at versification in some of his leisure hours, for the sake of enlarging his vocabulary, but it was unadvised to print. The putting into rhyme of a few unimportant facts and common-place remarks, could not profit the community,

as it teaches them nothing, and is injurious to the interests of literature, because it burdens patronage, and abridges the just reward of genuine merit.

The secret, however, of this publication is, we suspect, a feeling which the author of 'The Village' shares in common with his countrymen. This feeling is an incorrigible and nettlesome impatience at remaining in obscurity; and there is no trait more conspicuous in the American character. All, in all ranks, are discontented in a state of pupilage, and anxious to be quit of parental control, to see their indentures expire, to obtain their diplomas, and to come of age. The youth of the present day, and especially of our own country, seem to think it incompatible with their dignity, to wait for the time appointed by nature and good taste for assuming the *toga virilis*; and if they cannot quicken the pinions of time, and hasten the happy period when they may claim a legal equality with men, they endeavour to find a remedy for the juvenility of their years, in the premature *mannishness* of their manners, and come forward with an air of consequence, as if age and experience had given them a right to assume, when in sober truth, their ignorance requires the laborious exertions of some faithful instructor, and their impertinence deserves the rod. This disposition of our countrymen, though nearly allied to that spirit of enterprise for which they are so honourably distinguished, is, we conceive, peculiarly detrimental to the character of our literature, and has, unhappily, been fostered by the numerous literary institutions,

on a small scale, with which the land is overrun. The idea of a liberal education seems to be confined to the acquisition of a *diploma*, and one college can confer this as well as another. Thus, by the multiplication of ill-endowed seminaries, the funds destined to the nourishment of learning are dissipated, and multitudes of half-educated candidates for public confidence and honour, are annually turned forth to crowd the professions, to their own discredit and the injury of the community, when, with half the expense actually bestowed upon their education, they might fit themselves to become truly useful and respectable, by assisting to develop the physical resources of their country, and by increasing the numbers and elevating the character of those middle classes of society, which constitute the bone and muscle of the state.

The scope of these remarks we are inclined to think will not apply to the author of 'The Village' in his professional character, but we think they do apply to him as a candidate for the honours of poetry; and to the consideration of his work we will now return.

The qualifications for writing poetry, in which the author of 'The Village' appears to be most particularly deficient, are richness of fancy and a quick discriminative and accurate perception of the appearances of material nature. In proof of his deficiency in the first mentioned qualification, we would refer to the work generally, and the indifference, not to say wearisomeness, which we felt before we finished the perusal of it. In proof of his deficiency in the

other qualification, we would refer the reader to the first page of the poem. The poem commences with a prospect of the White Hills of New Hampshire, in the vicinity of which it was written, and after saying that they look as if all the world had been heaped there in confusion by the rushing currents of the deluge, in the course of which stale conceit, he incorrectly makes 'as if' respond to 'such' and 'so,' and uses the imperfect tense after it, when he ought to use the pluperfect, he goes on to speak of a thunder storm that 'convolved' upon the mountains, and which, with the help of a pretty strong wind, contrived to make considerable noise and do a good deal of damage among the trees. Notwithstanding the notable effects of this storm, however, we must object to it as not drawn from nature. A thunder storm which could discharge from its cloudy batteries such quantities of electric fluid as to make the tops of the White Hills tremble, would rarely exhibit so much nimbleness and gaiety of evolution as is ascribed to the one under consideration; which, except that it is rather more blustering, resembles a copious April shower. As a specimen of the tameness of his fancy and the crudeness of his thoughts, we shall now introduce the author's compendious system of cosmogony, conveyed in the way of question and answer, the most approved method, now-a-days, of teaching all the sciences.

The first question is, how came the White Hills, and all unevennesses on the earth's surface to exist? and the next is, why was not the earth smooth and even? Though the author has

once told us that they look as if they owed their origin to the flood, yet he seems to think that rather a pleasant conjecture than a well-established theory, and proceeds to detail his system in the words following, viz.

* Not so allow'd the all controlling laws,
Impos'd on matter by the great First Cause.
Ere silent Time outspread his downy wings,
Ere all this beauteous harmony of things,
Creation's shapeless frame lay floating o'er
The mighty void, a sea without a shore.
Jehovah's awful fiat thunder'd round,
Confusion fled, all Nature felt the sound:
Ethereal fires pour'd forth their solar blaze,
And Heaven's vast concave gleam'd with stellar

rays:

To concrete masses scatter'd atoms hurl'd
Combin'd the craggy wonders of the world,
Form'd the vast heights which now around me

rise,

Yon Hills sublime, which greet the sailor's eyes,
As, far from home, he seeks his native land,
And longs to moor against the well known strand:
Whilst hope elates or apprehension chills,
As clouds they seem or look like distant hills,
'Till, as the buoyant vessel onward rides,
He marks with surer view their whitening sides.'

The author then goes on in a trotting kind of style, which always indicates a considerable share of self-complacency, and is very well calculated for a long journey, to give the history of the Indians who once dwelt in that part of the country, and after telling us that the warriors of 'Pequawkett,' ('Phœbus, what a name!') got their living by hunting and trapping; and *methinking* that he was present at an aboriginal battle, and could *see* the *hurtling* of the arrows in the air, and after anathematizing all the native tribes for their ferocity, concludes this part of the poem with the vision of a Sachem rising from the grave, who sings a tolerable song, to we know not what tune, and is followed by the author himself with some of the best lines in the book. Contrasting the silence in which the savage tribes passed from the earth, and the stillness

in which they rest, with the never dy- ing fame of those nations which were distinguished for the cultivation of let- ters and the arts, and of which nothing but their memory remains, he says—

' Not such the end of proud Palmyra's name,
Not such the downfall of the Grecian fame:
Remnants of Art their monuments arise,
By Genius thus inscrib'd; "Here Greatness lies."
The solemn dirge the mournful Muses raise,
And weeping Science swells the hymn of praise.

When falls the hero or expires the sage,
His death is Fame, his mourners are the Age,
His life's his eulogy, and History rears
A splendid cenotaph to future years:
But for the thousands who inglorious die,
'Tis only private sorrow breathes a sigh.
Thus when the seat of Trojan greatness fell,
All Asia echoed the funeral knell,
And still in verse the brilliant honours flame,
Which beam'd around her early orb of fame;
But where these Tribes in barbarous rudeness
dwelt,

Not one regret has Art or Science felt,
Though melting Pity kindly saw and wept,
As prey'd Decay or swifter Ruin swept.
Around their graves has desolation scowl'd,
And prowling wolves the doleful requiem howl'd,
The shroud of darkness mantled all the wild,
And Nature mourn'd her rough, untutor'd child:
But busy Art has wav'd her fairy wand,
And Culture touch'd the fields with magic hand:
The Household Gods protect the social fire,
And Architecture rears the frequent spire;
Luxuriant harvests wave around the mead,
And flocks and herds in verdant pastures feed.'

Soon we come to the description of a passionate little river called Saco, and relating what havoc it makes among the saw-logs, and spar-timber, and rail-fences, &c. particularly in the spring of the year, when its choler rises highest, he gives us a lesson upon lumbering and clearing, in the course of which he notices the impartiality of the axes in that part of the country, which cut down not only the pine trees, but the beeches, and birches and hemlocks. He claims immunity, however, for the maple on account of its *sap*, and pronounces it worthy of greater homage than the vine, or the myrtle, or the olive, and threatens to *trample* on the *laurel*, provided he can obtain a *maple chaplet*. As,

ART. 6. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF
NEW-YORK.COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
CIRCULAR.

INQUIRIES being frequently made, by persons resident at a distance, relative to the course of studies, and requisites for graduation, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New-York, as also concerning other matters interesting to the Students who resort to this School of Medicine, the Trustees of the College, with a view of removing the inconvenience of answering so many individual applications, and of gratifying those whom it may concern, have ordered the present Circular to be published for general information.

The College opens, annually, on the first Monday in November, and the several courses begin, successively, that week, after the Introductory Lectures of the respective Professors. The Session closes the last day of February.

LECTURES IN THE FORENOON.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Hosack, from nine to ten o'clock, *daily*.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Dr. Mott, from ten to eleven, *daily*.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, by Dr. Post, from eleven to twelve, *daily*.

The Clinical Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Hamersley, and attendance at the New-York Hospital, from twelve to one, *daily*.

LECTURES IN THE AFTERNOON.

Natural History, including Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, by Dr. Mitchell, from one to two, *daily*.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. McNeven, from five to six, *daily*.

Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Hosack, from four to five, on Mondays and Thursdays.

Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Hamersley, from four to five, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Institutes of Medicine, by Dr. Francis, from four to five, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Legal Medicine, by Dr. Stringham, from seven to eight, on Mondays and Thursdays.

GRADUATION.

It is expected that a candidate for graduation shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

On or before the first day of February, the candidate shall make known his name and intention to one of the Professors, by whom he will be informed of the time and place of examination. This first examination is by the board of Professors only: it is private and confidential.

A second examination is held before the board of Trustees, to whom, on this occasion, an appeal lies, and before whom there is offered an opportunity of redress, if a candidate thinks himself in any wise aggrieved.

The names of those who have been approved by the Trustees are forwarded to the Regents of the University, who return an equal number of Diplomas, under the signature of the Chancellor. They are afterwards signed by the Professors.

By the 20th of March, the candidate shall deliver to one of the Professors a Dissertation on some Medical Subject. He is publicly examined on the same, in the College Hall, the first Monday in April, and may publish, with the approbation of one of the Professors, either in the English, French, or Latin Languages. The Degrees are conferred, by the President, the next day, at a public Commencement.

From the provision thus made, it will be seen, that the various Courses of Lectures, delivered in the College, are so arranged, as to constitute a complete system of Medical Education. The Board of Trustees, however, think it incumbent on them to state, that it has been their unremitting endeavour to increase, as far as practicable, the means of instruction, and to render the advantages enjoyed by the College, at least equal to those of any other similar establishment in the United States. The Anatomical Museum, of large extent, has been augmented by some rare and valuable preparations, and very important additions have been made to the Chemical Apparatus and Laboratory. The Cabinet of Natural History has also been greatly enriched by numerous specimens, native and foreign; and in the illustrations of the Geology and Mineralogy of the American States, is peculiarly rich.

It is proper further to state, that although the most liberal and extensive system of Medical and Philosophical instruction has thus been provided, the expense of education to the candidate for Medical honours is not increased beyond that of any other College in the Union; as the courses are not made indispensably necessary for graduation, and the student is at liberty to attend any course or courses he may think expedient; the Professors insist upon the attainments of the candidate, and not upon the number of courses nor the number of years he may have attended at the University.—The Trustees believe their plan of education satisfactory, and they indulge the hope that nothing will be wanting to fulfil the just expectations and liberal views of their patrons; the Hon-

ourable the Legislature, and the Regents of the University of New-York.

By order,

SAMUEL BARD, M. D. President.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Registrar.

N. B. The Student of Medicine has abundant opportunities of prosecuting private dissections, under the immediate direction of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, as the College enjoys the peculiar advantage of being able to procure subjects from the State Prison, under the sanction of an act of the Legislature.

City of New-York, Jan. 28th, 1817.

Annual Medical Commencement in the University of New-York.—Agreeable to a resolution of the honourable the regents of the University of the state of New-York, the annual commencement, for the purpose of conferring the degree of doctor of medicine, in the college of physicians and surgeons of this city, was held on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1817. The exercises took place in the hall of the college, and were honoured with the presence of a numerous and respectable audience, besides the trustees, professors, and other officers of the institution. The degree of doctor of Medicine was granted to the following forty gentlemen, who had been students of the University, had undergone the several examinations required by its laws, and publicly defended their respective inaugural dissertations. After the candidates were vested with their academic honours, the venerable and learned president, Samuel Bard, M. D. L. L. D. delivered an interesting address to the graduates.

Nathaniel Allen, A. B. of Connecticut, on the vis medicatrix naturæ.

John B. Beck, A. M. of Schenectady, N. Y. on infanticide.

Lewis D. Bevier, A. B. of New-York, on hydrophobia.

Thomas W. Blatchford, of New-York, on feigned diseases.

Isaac Motte Campbell, A. M. of South-Carolina, on amputation.

John Colvill, junr. of New-York, on phthisis pulmonalis.

Alexander Chisholm, of South-Carolina, on tetanus.

John Julius Conturier, of South-Carolina, on pneumonia typhodes.

William N. Clarkson, of South-Carolina, on arthritis.

Samuel P. Dunbar, of New-York, on urinary calculi.

Nicoll H. Dering, of New-York, on hydrocephalus internus.

Charles Doughty, of South-Carolina, on fungus hemodotes.

Henry M. Dueachet, of South-Carolina, on the action of poisons.

Harvey Elliot, A. M. of Connecticut, on the asclepias tuberosa of Linnæus.

Benjamin Rodolphus Greenland, of South-Carolina, on the medical properties of the prenanthes virgata.

James A. Gray, of Virginia, on cynanche trachealis.

Thomas J. Gibbons, of New-York, on hemorrhage.

Stephen Hasbrouck, A. B. of New-York, on insensible perspiration.

James L. Hannah, of St. Martins, West-Indies, on digestion.

John Hill, A. B. of North-Carolina, on angina pectoris.

Jesse Hamor, of Pennsylvania, on dysentery.

Ezekiel Hall, of North-Carolina, on hydrothorax.

Asa Hillyer, junr. A. M. of New-Jersey, on the passions.

Ellis C. Harlan, of Pennsylvania, on cephalitis.

Cornelius P. Heermans, of Ontario county, N. Y. on the medical topography of Ontario county.

John J. Ingersoll, A. B. of Connecticut, on animal heat.

Reuben King, of Massachusetts, on hereditary predisposition to disease.

Roderick Murchison, of South-Carolina, on the absorbent system.

J. B. Ricord Madians, of France, on insanity.

William L. Mitchell, of New-York, on concussion of the brain.

Michael O'Brian, of South-Carolina, on the anterior operation for cataract.

James Roane, of Tennessee, on pneumonia typhodes, as it appeared in Nashville.

Stephen C. Roe, of New-York, on ammonia.

Zabina Smith, of Massachusetts, on the chemical effects of light.

James Seaman, of New-York, on ergot.

Abraham Van Gelder, of New-York, on the nature and constitution of the atmosphere.

James S. Watkins, A. B. of New-York, on the agency of electricity and galvanism.

Egerton L. Winthrop, A. B. of New-York, on indigestion, and its influence on certain diseases.

Thomas Waties, junr. A. M. of South-Carolina, on the operation of cold.

W. Williamson, A. M. of New-York, on stone in the bladder.

The degree of doctor of medicine was also conferred on John D- Jaques, of New-York, a trustee of the college.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Agreeable to Statute, this Society met at

the Capitol in the city of Albany on the 4th day of February last.

The annual address was delivered by the President, Joseph White, M. D. being an ingenious discourse on the subject of White Swellings of the Joints; which has been published at the request of the Society. The Society then proceeded to the Election of Officers for the present year—when the following gentlemen were chosen; John Stearns, M. D. *President*, Henry Mitchell, M. D. *Vice President*, James Low, M. D. *Secretary*, Charles D. Townsend, M. D. *Treasurer*, Drs. Theoderick R. Beck, James Low, Charles D. Townsend, David Hosack and William Patrick, junior, *Censors*. Drs. David Hosack, John Miller, Stephen Reynolds, Samuel L. Mitchell, Amasa Trowbridge, Joshua Lee, and Joseph Gilbert—*Committee of Correspondence*.

After disposing of the various subjects which came under their consideration, the Society adjourned on the 6th.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of May 6th.

DR. MITCHELL communicated, with some specimens of Zoology, &c. contributed by Capt. Edmund Fanning of this city, the following observations, which, on account of their importance, we have copied *verbatim* from the journal of the sitting. "But, in addition to these articles, Capt. Fanning has given us more information concerning that enormous inhabitant of the ocean, which appears to surpass in magnitude, all the living creatures belonging to the terraqueous globe."

"On a former occasion I endeavoured to collect and state the evidence which New-York afforded concerning such huge productions of nature. It then appeared from the testimony of seven independent and respectable witnesses, that the existence of creatures larger than whales, and different from whales, could not be doubted. By comparing this mass of intelligence with that collected, from all sources within his reach, by Dennis Montfort, in his elaborate history of Molluscas, I was led to believe this prodigious animal was the *sepia octopus*, or eight armed cuttle fish. These particulars were arranged in the form of a Memoir, and printed in the 16th vol. of the Medical Repository, page 396—406.

"Afterwards, the declarations of other persons, unexceptionable in point of credibility and character, were taken. They corroborated the former conclusion, by a further mass of powerful evidence. All these matters were recorded in the before-mentioned work, vol. 17. p. 388—390.

"After all this, as if to make assurance as certain as possible, Capt. Fanning has entered on the Journal of the ship Volunteer, com-

manded by him, bound to the South Seas, that being in about the Latitude of 36° south, on the Atlantic Ocean, sailing towards *Terra del Fuego*, he saw one of these monsters of the deep. It was in the month of August, when the ocean was calm, and the vessel proceeding at the rate of four miles the hour. During the brightness of a fair day, while the captain and officers were taking their food below, the boatswain alarmed them by stating that he descried a rock at some distance ahead of the ship. They all proceeded to the deck, and soon satisfied themselves that the supposed rock was a moving body, and that its impulse was spontaneous or originating within itself, and not derived from currents of water or air. Being now convinced it was an animal, they discovered his course to be directly across the ship's direction. They continued straight forward with the expectation of passing a-head of him. But his progress was such that there was a necessity of running foul of him, or of keeping away to go behind him. The ship was first kept away to clear him, and immediately after passing his wake, brought round a little to reconnoitre him. He was mostly under water; but a part apparently of the size of a ship's boat upside down was above the waves. His visible magnitude was estimated at one hundred and ten feet, or more, from side to side. This surface was uneven, as if covered with moss, weeds, and barnacles or shells. He paid no regard whatever to the ship, and the billows rolled over him as over a shoal or rock. It was supposed that his eyes were discovered, as also, something like fins or a tail in action. But no determinate judgment of his bulk, figure, or manner of swimming could be formed, partly by reason of his vastness, and partly because of his concealment under water. On the whole, the crew were glad to leave him unmolested; and some of the seamen, for several days, retained the terror of the impression so strongly that they were constantly on the watch for *krakens*, and feared that they might all be lost, by encountering such an enormous creature in the night."

Dr. Mitchell also stated that, in consequence of a request from Professor Bigelow of the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, he had noted the flowering of the following trees, shrubs and plants in this city and its vicinity, this season, which are arranged in their chronological order.

April 11th. Red maple, dandelion, and common elm.—15th. Currant and gooseberry; yellow narcissus or daffodil; dogs-tooth-violet, (*erythronium lanceolatum*.) 16th.—Marsh marigold, (*caltha palustris*.) 19th. Wood anemone, (*A nemorosa*), and claytonia virginica. 20th. White narcissus. 21st. Peach tree flowered; 26th. in full bloom.—25th. Cherry tree flowered; May 2, in full

bloom. 26, blood-root plant, (sang canad.) June-berry or bilberry, (Pyr. botryapium.) May 1. Apple tree dwarf, (Pyr. malus paraisaica.) Plum tree. May 2. Pear tree, (P. com.) 4. Apple tree orchard common. 5. Lilac, (syring. vulg.) dwarf almond.

Dr. Mitchill made some remarks on a specimen of *Lumachella* marble, which he deposited in the cabinet of the Society, being a slab large enough for a hearth, received from Roger Strong, Esq. of this city, who had obtained it from the quarry in the town of Coeymans, in the county of Albany. It is filled with the calcareous remains of Molluscas. Traces of six kinds of shells and creatures are clearly discernible. Most of them are of species extinct, or not now known to exist. The learned Doctor enumerates the following among the varieties that may be made out; *Belemnites*, *Encrinites*, *Terebratulas*, *Pectinites*, a *Cardium* exhibited in various fractures, and a spherical flesh-coloured body, which he conjectures to be an *Actinia*.

The *Lumachella* of Coeyman's, were it not for its flinty ingredients, would be nearly equal to the Italian *Lumachella*.

CIRCULAR.

New-York Institution, April 8th, 1817.

SIR,

By request of the Mineralogical Committee of the New-York Historical Society, I have the honour to forward to you a notice of their intention to form a collection of the minerals and fossils of the United States. The object of this undertaking being of great public utility, they trust that it will meet with general encouragement. Allow me, Sir, in their behalf, to request of you such donations of minerals and petrefactions of the United States as you may have in your power to procure for us, and such information as yourself or friends may possess of the mineralogy of any part of the United States.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBBS, *Chairman.*

CIRCULAR.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

New-York Institution, March 11, 1817.

SIR,

In behalf of the New-York Historical Society, I beg leave to solicit your assistance toward the formation of a Zoological Museum. For the purpose of becoming more extensively acquainted with the animal creation, a plan has been digested for collecting specimens and productions from the different tribes. These it is intended to preserve and arrange in an apartment allotted for their reception. The document annexed to this letter, contains some of the leading subjects of

inquiry. Every fact and article relative to this exalted department of Natural History will be thankfully accepted and duly estimated. I beg you to accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, *Chairman.*

CIRCULAR.

New-York Institution, April 8, 1817.

SIR,

It was one of the original objects in the establishment of the Historical Society of New-York, to attend not only to the *civil* and *ecclesiastical*, but also to the *natural* history of our state and country.

At a late meeting of this Institution, committees were selected from its members for the cultivation of the several departments of *Zoology* and *Geology*, *Botany* and *Vegetable Physiology*, and *Mineralogy*.

By the committee to whom has been intrusted more particularly the cultivation of *Botany* and *Vegetable Physiology*, I am directed to solicit your co-operation in promoting and carrying into effect the designs of this institution.

As it is our intention to assemble, as far as may be practicable, all the various *Trees*, *Shrubs*, *gramineous* and *herbaceous* plants of our country, whether they are cultivated for their alimentary qualities, their medicinal virtues, or their use in the arts, or are distinguished for other important or remarkable qualities, your contributions, by sending us the living plant, or the seeds, roots, cuttings, layers, offsets, or other means of cultivating or propagating it, will be particularly acceptable, and will be duly and gratefully acknowledged by the Historical Society; at the same time that we can now confidently assure you, they will be cultivated with great care, at the Botanic Garden, the state establishment, in the vicinity of this city.

We also request the favour of you, to accompany such communications by a description of the more prominent characters of the plant, and of the several uses to which it is applied.

A specimen of the dried plant, prepared in the manner pointed out in the subjoined directions, to be placed in the Herbarium of the Society, will also be acceptable.

Another object of the Society is to collect specimens of the various *woods*, which are employed in any of the arts of life, or which in any way administer to the benefit of man; should it be in your power to contribute to the cabinet, you will oblige the Society by sending specimens of a size that will admit of a block being formed of about 6 inches in length, and 4 in width, with an account of the purposes to which such woods are severally applied. Specimens of these dimen-

sions, if carefully selected, will show the texture and character of the wood.

The various *Barks and Roots* which are in like manner made use of in diet, medicine, or in the various arts and manufactures, will be an acceptable addition to the collection now forming in this Institution.

Preparations illustrative of the *internal structure* and economy of the vegetable body and of the diseases to which plants are liable, more especially those which frequently fall under the notice of the farmer or the horticulturist, will be gratefully received, and will claim the particular attention of this Society.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your humble servant,

DAVID HOSACK, *Chairman.*

DIRECTIONS

To be observed in Collecting and Preserving Plants.

- I. As the flower and the leaf are the parts of a plant from which the Botanical characters are most frequently derived, the specimen to be taken, should possess both the flower and the leaves in their perfect state. But where the root, the radical leaves, the seeds, the seed vessel, or other parts of the plant, exhibit any striking peculiarities, or possess any remarkable properties, these organs should also be carefully preserved.
- II. In collecting a specimen of an herbaceous or gramineous plant, care must be taken to cut it close to the ground, that the leaves near the root, which are the most perfect, and oftentimes furnish the specific characters of the plant, may be preserved.
- III. In collecting a specimen of a tree or shrub, it is, in general, only necessary to cut a portion of one of the branches containing the flowers and some of the most perfect leaves.
- IV. They should be gathered upon a dry day; for if collected when wet, they usually turn black in drying.
- V. They are to be carefully placed between the leaves of a large book, or between sheets of blossom or blotting paper, or common wrapping paper. The quantity of paper to be interposed between the different plants is to be determined by their structure and the quantity of moisture they may contain.
- VI. When they are thus carefully arranged for drying, their several parts properly spread out, yet retaining their most natural position, they are to be put under a moderate degree of pressure, either by means of the machine usually employed for this purpose, with screws to increase or diminish the pressure, or in any other manner that may be most convenient: observing,

however, to regulate the degree of pressure by the structure and succulency of the plant.

VII. The paper in which they are placed must be renewed every 24 or 36 hours, until they are perfectly dried. In removing them from one book to another, care must be taken that the flowers be not injured, and that they be not long exposed to the air, as they are apt to become shrivelled. This process should be performed in a dry apartment, where the sun has some access and the air is frequently changed.

VIII. When they are thus perfectly dried, they are to be placed, each species by itself, in a large book for the purpose, until they are removed to the systematic place assigned them in the cabinet.

There have been many other methods employed in drying plants; but, after various trials, the process now described has been found the least troublesome and the most successful.

D. H.

Published by order of the Historical Society.

JOHN PINTARD,

Recording Secretary.

New-York Institution, April 8, 1817.

The above Circulars were prepared by the Committees whose Reports were published in our last number, and should have accompanied those valuable memoirs.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

SITTING OF MAY 8, 1817.

Dr. Mitchell, one of the Vice-Presidents, read a memoir on the fossil remains of organized beings, more especially of animals, in the region around New-York. He traced them through their various situations and forms in transition, in secondary and alluvial tracts of country.

All Long-Island, the southern part of Staten-Island, and the superior and recent strata of New-York island, all abound in those relics. The county of Monmouth in New-Jersey is replete with these monuments of ancient existences: and so indeed is Burlington, and generally speaking the whole district south of the Raritan river; abundance of them has been discovered in Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Ulster, Columbia and Albany counties, and in short almost all the way northward to Montreal, and westward to Michillimakinac.

The author enumerated particularly the reasons he had to believe that an American Elephant once existed different from the transatlantic species. He supposed there had been a Rhinoceros different from the animals now living. He argued conclusively that

there had been a Taurian animal somewhere between an Iguena and a Crocodile, and exactly resembling the famous reptile of Maestricht. Of all these he possessed teeth or bones, found near Shrewsbury and Middletown. The Mammoth or Mastodon was proved to have existed near Newburgh, and at Nyack, 40 miles from this city; bones of other Land Animals had been dug by himself from a Layer of Earth covered by a thickness of 8 feet of sand stone, and 4 of arable soil.

Oysters, Clams, and Scallops existed in various places, in their proper shapes. Pectinites, Terebratulas, Encrinites, Ammonites, Baculites, Cardiums, and Anomias, were frequent in the soil and in the rocks. Nor were Belamnites, Spirulas, and Gryphœas, at all uncommon. Madapores, Tubipores, and other productions of the great class of Polypes, were often met with in a petrified state.

Dr. M. considered that about twenty species of the creatures whose remains he had described, were extinct, or at least not now known to be inhabitants of this world. He believed New-York to be as memorable a region for such deposits as any on the Globe, and encouraged further researches, as he had only ploughed a few furrows in this fertile and productive field.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This association was organized in February 1817, for the express purpose of cultivating Natural History.

The officers are,

Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, F.R.S.E. *President*.
 Caspar Wistar Eddy, M.D. } *Vice Presi-*
 Rev. F. C. Schæffer. } *dents*.
 John Le Conte, Esq. *Corresponding Sec.*
 John B. Beck, M.D. *Recording Sec.*
 Benjamin P. Kissam, M.D. *Treasurer*.

Messrs. John Torrey, }
 D'Iurco Knevels, } *Curators*.
 Ezekiel R. Baudouine, A.B. }

The following are extracts from the minutes of their proceedings.

Sitting of April 9th, 1817.

'It having been resolved, that the members of the Lyceum be encouraged to direct their attention to special objects, in the great field of Natural Science, the following arrangement and distribution were made: each of the members named, in addition to his general studies and pursuits, to attend in a particular manner, to the branches or departments confided to him.

Ichthyology, or fishes,	} to the Pres't.
Plaxology, or Crustaceous animals,	
Apalology, or Mollusca,	
Geology, or the earth,	
Botany,	to C. W. Eddy, V. P.
Mineralogy	to F. C. Schæffer, V. P.

Mastodology, or Mammalia,	} to John Le Conte, Esq.
Erpetology, or reptiles,	
Glossology, or nomenclature,	
Helmintology, or worms,	
Polypology, or Polyps,	} to C. S. Rafi inesque.
Atmology, or meteorology,	
Hydrology, or waters,	
Taxodomy, or classification,	
Ornithology, or birds, to B. P. Kissam, M.D.	
Zootomy, or comparative anatomy, to James Clements Esq.	
Oryctology, or fossils, to P. S. Townsend,	M.D.

Entomology, or insects, to Mr. John Torrey,
 Conchology, or shells, to D'Iurco Knevels.

'Mr. Rafinesque read a memoir on a fossil and undescribed species of *Tubipore*, which he called *T. striatula*, found near Glens Falls, a cataract of the river Hudson; and presented a specimen of the same for the cabinet: also, a description of ten species of insects belonging to the genus *aphis*, which had not been described by any former Naturalist; and all of which destructive creatures are found in the United States.

'Dr. Mitchell related, that Mr. B. Taylor, who had carried from New-York to England, several individuals of that noble quadruped the white rump deer, (*Cervus Wapiti*.) had arrived with them, safe; and that he had learned from Mr. Tillock's Philosophical Magazine, the animals were now exhibiting at the King's Mews, near London, and were acknowledged, as he had told Mr. T. before his departure, to be unknown to the great Zoologists of Europe.

April 16th.

'Mr. Rafinesque exhibited a species of *Nereis*, an oceanic worm, not heretofore described, and which propagates by offsets or germs; and also a Species of *Gordius* or hair worm, of fresh water, different from the species hitherto known. They had both been discovered by Mr. E. R. Baudouine, in the vicinity of this city.

'Mr. Rafinesque delivered a learned and instructive lecture on the classification and nomenclature of natural beings; as an introduction to his future exercises on the subjects assigned to him.

April 21st.

'A fine specimen of the *Colymbus glacialis* or great speckled Loon, from Long Island Sound, which had been purchased by Mr. Baudouine, was exhibited by Mr. Clements, in behalf of the committee, elegantly prepared.

'P. S. Townsend, M.D. read a memoir on the stellar crystalization of snow, grounded on some very beautiful phenomena of this kind, which he witnessed and examined during March 1817, and illustrated the same, by drawings from nature.

May 5th.

'A written communication was received from the President, who was unable to attend.

the sitting of this day, recommending the adoption of measures for obtaining a complete catalogue of the vegetables growing spontaneously within thirty miles of New-York:

‘Whereupon it was resolved,

‘That Caspar Wistar Eddy, M. D. and Messrs. John Torrey and D'Iurco Knevels, be a committee for preparing a Flora of the region in and around New-York city, and that they report the same to the Lyceum, with all convenient speed.

‘Dr. Eddy likewise read the lecture on Botany, introductory to his future exercises on that subject.

‘Messrs. Schaeffer and Townsend, laid on the table, specimens of curious petrifications, from Corlaers Hook, contained in a mass of indurated clay, lying about thirty feet below the surface of the alluvial soil, thereabout. These gentlemen promised a further communication on this subject, at a future meeting.

‘Baron Charles H. Smith, favoured the society with his presence, as an honorary member, and laid the contents of his Port folio before the Lyceum. These consisted of beautiful drawings in Zoology, executed with his characteristic accuracy; and, among other delineations, were those of the *Big-horn sheep*, (*Ovis ammon*.) the *Fork-horned antelope*, (*antelope bifurcata*.) the *Grisly Bear*, (*Ursus scævus*.) the *Prairie dog*, (a species of *arctomys* or marmot,) the *American bison*, (*Bos bison Americanus*.) and several other most interesting figures of our native quadrupeds.

May 12th.

‘Dr. Mitchell laid before the Lyceum, an account of Capt. Dunham's voyage to the Isthmus of Darien, and a number of the adjacent islands on the Atlantic side, and presented from that navigator, a number of plants procured from the natives, and reputed to be medicinal; also a piece of American copal, dug out of the earth near the trees which produce it, and sometimes carried, unchanged, to the sea, by the floods; and likewise roots of edders, or *arum esculentum*, used in the tropical regions for human food, they being of a quality between yams and potatoes.

‘Dr. P. S. Townsend read the lecture for the day, which consisted chiefly of a translation he had made from professor Haiiy's memoir on the Tourmalines of the United States, published in Paris. His just and spirited version was accompanied with the manuscript copy of this mineralogical tract, as it had been transmitted from the very distinguished author to the president of the Lyceum. This memoir is subjoined.’

Observations on Tourmalines, and particularly on those which are found in the United States.

‘The distinction of mineral species, considered in their true point of view, is founded on the principle that what belongs to them of a fixed and in-

variable nature, resides solely in the form and composition of their integrant molecules, each one of which occupies but a single point in the space filled by the body to which they belong. It is to this point that the action of affinity has been directed, uniting the elementary molecules in a relation corresponding to the nature of the substance to be produced by their union. All the rest has been the effect of the local circumstances in which the integrant molecules were found during the formation of the body constituted by their assemblage. The qualities of the fluid acting on these molecules, to balance in part the attraction they exerted for one another, have influenced the laws of arrangement which determined the crystalline form. Foreign molecules suspended in the same fluid were introduced between the proper molecules of the body which they surrounded, and have brought about the modifications arising from the colour, transparency, polish, and every thing else which constitutes the facies.

‘From what we have said, there results a fact, which all those who cultivate mineralogy may readily discover; to wit, that crystals of the same species, making up a large mass, whose geological composition is uniform, are in general alike as respects the characters they offer to the senses; so that if some crystals differ sensibly from others of the same species, this difference will indicate one also in the component parts of the mass itself.* Thus the crystals of feld-spar, known under the name of adulaire, which are found at Saint Gothard, in the fissures of rocks of gneiss and schistoid mica, which are of a whitish colour, joined to a transparency more or less pure, with a very lively brilliancy and pearl-like reflections, differ much in their lateral aspect from the crystals of the same substance which make up a part of the granites of Bavens, and which unite to a perfect opacity a surface almost rough and having a flesh colour.

‘This diversity of exterior characters produced by the influence of local circumstances, in bodies of the same nature, has often been taken as the mark of a specific distinction, and such has been the chief source of the defects which disfigure the methods founded on these characters. The Magnesian carborate of lime or Dolomie of St. Gothard, has not altered its relations with the tremolite, by furnishing the materials of the rock which serves as its gangue; it is impressed with characters which cause it to be placed in a separate species. The appearance of those satin-white needles, represented in the descriptions of this stone as the first of its sub-species,† banished all idea of a similitude with the dark-coloured hornblend which we meet with in a variety of places, and particu-

* This does not prevent the existence in different rocks, of crystals which present the same aspect. The observation which I have principally in view in this article, is, that it seldom happens that there is a notable diversity in crystals of the same species found in an earth uniformly constituted.

† See the Elementary Treatise upon mineralogy, according to the principles of Professor Werner, by M. Brochant, chief engineer of the mines. Vol. i. page 514.

larly at the Cape de Gata in Spain, where its crystals are contained in an adulterated porphyric feld-spar (thon porphur.) Here the colour which among the characters of minerals holds the first rank, placed the two species at the two extremities of the series, of which the one offers all the rays united, and the other their total absorption.

* These reflections appeared to me necessary to prepare for the description which I shall presently give of a position of Tourmalines, from whence there results a fact sufficiently curious in itself to merit being known, and which has appeared to me the more interesting, as the consequences which are deduced from it strike at the source of the mistakes occasioned by the incongruity of the exterior characters of crystals, and by the diversity of the earths which enclose them. But before exposing this fact, we must relate in a few words the history of the Tourmaline considered as regards its classification.

* The variety of this stone which is found at Ceylon, and which appears to have been the most anciently known, was classed at first with the Zeolite by many mineralogists. Rome de l'Isle separated it from it, in order to associate it under the name of Schorl with different substances which occupy at this day distinct places in all the methods, such as the axinite, the amphibole, the epidote, &c.* Besides the variety of Ceylon of which we have just spoken, they knew at that time scarcely any others but the green or blue-green tourmalines of the Brazils, and the black or black-brown tourmalines which are found at Madagascar, in Spain, and various other countries. M. Werner brought all these varieties together into one species to which he gave the name of Schorl, and which he separated into two sub-species, to wit, the Gemeiner or common Schorl, which comprehended the black tourmalines, and the Electricer, or electric Schorl, to which the coloured tourmalines belong. This distinction exists at the present day in the method of M. Werner, notwithstanding the numerous experiments which prove that the Gemeiner Schorl is no less electrical than that to which the nomenclature seems exclusively to attribute this property.†

* There has been discovered more recently in the granites of the Owrul mountains, in Siberia, a violet tourmaline, of which they made a distinct species under the names of Siberite and Daourite. M. De Dandrade, a celebrated Portuguese mineralogist, described another variety in needles of an indigo blue, which he had observed at Uton in Sweden, in a rock composed of flesh-coloured feld-spar, grey quartz, and lamelliform talc; and which he regarded also as a particular species, to which he gave the name of Indigolite.‡ Dolomieu

received little crystals of whitish prisms, found at St. Gothard, where they are contained in a dolomite, and which were associated with the Schorlartiger beryl, known at this day to be a variety of topaz.* But he soon recognized that these crystals belonged to the tourmaline of the variety named Isogone.† Other crystals in elongated prisms of a violetish and sometimes greenish colour, discovered in Moravia, and having for their gangue some of them quartz and others the lepidolite, were associated by M. Reuss with the Schorlartiger beryl, which forms in his method a separate species under the name of Stangenstein.

* I have published two memoirs, one on the Indigolite, and the other on the Siberite, to prove the identity of these two substances with the tourmaline,‡ and have added the Moravian mineral to the latter in my comparative table, which assembles all the varieties known under the same species.|| This classification has been adopted by the authors of the most recent methods, in which the Indigolite and Siberite are distinguished in no other manner than as sub-species of the tourmaline. But to appreciate what I am about to say, relative to the fact presented by the position of tourmalines in the United States, we must go back to the successive epochs at which the varieties I have cited were discovered, because the principles which suggested the false opinions first formed of them, are the same which still serve in a great measure to guide mineralogists in their classification of newly discovered species.

* The position of which we speak, exists in the granite of the province (state) of Massachusetts. My observations have been made on some fragments of this granite sent me by Messrs. Bruce and Mitchell, who hold a distinguished rank among the *Savans*, to whom, the United States have been for many years indebted for the progress made there in mineralogy and chemistry, the proofs of which are recorded in the excellent American Journal conducted by Mr. Bruce. The granite which encloses the tourmalines is composed of feld-spar partly lamellar and partly granular, of grey quartz and argentine mica. Among the tourmalines, some are in prisms of nine sides, of a green colour, somewhat obscure, joined to transparency in the fragments which are of moderate thickness, so that one of these fragments placed between the light and the eye presents nearly the same kind of colour as the green tourmaline called the emerald of Brazil. Other crystals are in isolated prisms or grouped needles, of an indigo clear blue colour; they are analogies of the Indigolite; besides which I ought not to omit to mention that there are found at Uton a variety of this last substance in masses of a blackish blue, which, in as far as it is possessed also by the tourmaline of the United States, is a new point of resemblance with it. In certain pieces the blue

* *Crystallographie*, T. ii. p. 344. et sequ.

† I imagine he speaks here of the electricity acquired by heat, and not simply of that produced by friction, and which does not appear in a large number of the black tourmalines, for the heterogeneous matters with which they are mingled, cause them to lose this idio-electric property. The distinction considered in this light would become altogether insignificant, since it applies to all species of stones which have transparent varieties, and to some that are opaque.

‡ *Journal de Physique*, Tome i. p. 243.

* *Annales du Museum d'histoire naturelle*, T. xi. p. 5. 8.; *Journal des mines*, T. xxiii. p. 39.

† See the very interesting memoir published by this learned mineralogist on the colour as a character of stones, &c. *Journal de Physique*, Tom. iii. January 1798. p. 302, et sequ.

‡ *Annales du Museum d'histoire naturelle*, T. i. p. 257, et sequ., et T. iii. p. 233, et sequ.

|| p. 38 and 39.

is replaced by a greenish colour, which is common also to the tourmalines of other countries. Some crystals of that of Moravia give a sensible tint, which is found again in the tourmalines discovered by M. Camossy at St. Gothard, with this difference, that in these the green is of a more clear blue.* The same fragments of granite enclose cylindroid crystals of a violet colour, whose aspect recalls to mind the Siberite, and which approach by this very colour the nature of the Moravian substance. Other crystals, in fine, are black, like the greater part of tourmalines, whether contained in ordinary granites or in schistoid talc, &c.

† Sometimes individuals of two or three different colours are associated upon the same fragment. One of them, which is a cylindroid crystal of a violet colour, is enveloped for the most part by a thick layer of green cylinders, the natural junctions of which, discoverable in a fracture which this crystal has undergone, are prolonged into the green bed by which it is surrounded.

‡ It results, from the preceding observations, that the crystals which have furnished the subject of them, present diversities, of the same kind as those, which have caused to be placed into separate species the Siberite, the Indigolite, and the substance of Moravia. The difference of geological position, as well as that of matrix, or at least as relates to their aspect, was already a sort of invitation to those observers, accustomed to note every thing which presented itself to them, whether it relates to the manner in which the substances themselves existed, or to the things with which they were surrounded, to consider them as distinct from one another. But the concurrence of their analogies compressed into the same space, where there is every where uniformity of composition, shows here evidently the defect of exterior characters, which present contrasts in one of their circumstances, where in general they are least susceptible of variation.† Though none of the crystals of which we speak are of a form sufficiently distinct to be determinable, their mechanical division has made me recognize in their fractures, joints situated similarly parallel to the faces of a solid, resembling the primitive rhomboid of the

tourmaline. Moreover, the contour of the prism with nine sides, many of which present traces strongly marked, is characteristic of the same mineral, as crystallographers will easily perceive. On the other hand, the same crystals, whatever may be their colours, all of them possess the property of becoming electric by the aid of heat. Hence, in the hypothesis, even where they would be exhibited under appearances altogether different from those that are observed in them, and even from those of all the other varieties of tourmaline, the characters which I have just spoken of, would be sufficient to recognize them, and to determine forever their association with this species of mineral.

¶ Having distributed all the copies which I had caused to be printed of the preceding memoir, I take the liberty of offering to Professor Mitchell, the minutes which served for the impression, as a homage of the lively recollections and respectful consideration I entertain for him.

‘Havry.’

May 19th.

¶ Mr. Pierce presented a sample of native Magnesia, found by himself, among the rocks of Hoboken. This interesting mineral is a carbonate. It is besides volute, light, friable, and rough; looking like the artificial carbonated magnesia of the shops. Though it comes from the same place which affords the foliated, and flakey article, already so well described in the American mineralogical Journal, it is clearly a different species. The mass of surrounding rock is telstein, olivine, serpentine, and the analogous forms, and the veins which mostly contain asbestos, and the magnesia already described, are now found to furnish this new product.

¶ The Rev. Mr. Schæffer also presented a specimen of the same kind, in which the loose and powdered magnesia, was distributed in cavities irregularly through the beds of the rock, having the appearance of partial decomposition.

¶ Jacob Dyckman M.D. read a memoir on a human body lately disinterred in one of the cemeteries, and found to be converted to a mass of fat or adipocere. The paper was accompanied with pieces of the muscular parts, which had undergone this singular change. The author gave the particular history of the present case, and took an extensive survey of similar alterations in the human subject generally.

¶ Mr. Schæffer, as lecturer on mineralogy, read an address introductory to the course of lectures which he intends to deliver before the Lyceum.

¶ Dr. Mitchell exhibited an herbarium, containing specimens of two plants growing in the United States, collected by James Mac Bride, M.D. of Charleston, (S. C.), by which, and in a letter accompanying the same, it is satisfactorily shown that the *Gentiana saponica* of Linnæus, and the *Gentiana Catesbæi* of Walter, are in reality different species, al-

* The crystals of this tourmaline, which are of a very pure kind, belong to a variety which had not yet been observed, and which I have described in my comparative table, p. 38.

† The observation of these contrasts in bodies which belong evidently to the same species, may however serve to prove, as we shall show presently, how vicious are the specific names, whether borrowed from the simple accident of light, form, or local circumstance, as those of the Indigolite, Stangenstein, and Siberite. If the first is adopted, we shall be forced to acknowledge green Indigolites; if we prefer the second, we shall have stones of a spathose configuration under the form of a prism of nine sides, and the admission of the third will place Siberites in the United States. I could multiply examples of this kind, but what I have already said seems to me sufficiently to show the justness of the principle, that names drawn from colours and the modifications of form, can only be suitable for varieties, and that those which have relation to countries can only designate individuals. (*Traité de minéralogie*, T. i. p. 175.

though considered the same by Mr. Purth, in his Flora of North America, and other writers. The distinctions both in description and in fact, were very plain.

Dr. M. offered the sketch of the botany of South Carolina and Georgia, by Stephen Elliot, Esq. as far as the same was published. Great satisfaction was expressed on finding this elaborate and classical work had proceeded almost as far as the second order of the fifth class.

' Benjamin R. Kissam, M. D. produced a

branch of a tree, cut by Richard K. Hoffman, Esq. surgeon of the United States' Navy, near the lake of Avernus in Italy. The sight of this specimen, derived from a spot so famous in ancient story, naturally brings to mind the verses of Virgil, in the sixth book of the *Æneid*, where the whole scenery is described with poetical elegance.

————— Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Junoni infernae dictus sacer, &c.

E. Æn. lib. vi. v. 136. et seq.

ART. 7. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS is preparing for the press, *Speeches delivered by him at the bar, and on various public occasions in England and Ireland, in an 8vo. volume.*

Miss EDGEWORTH has in the press, a volume of comic dramas.

An *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, was announced to appear on the 1st of April.

Mr. BURCHELL, who has for several years been engaged in exploring that part of the African Continent bordering on the Cape of Good Hope, has lately returned to England; and has brought with him a numerous collection of undescribed and rare quadrupeds, among which are a male and female *Cameleopardalis*; 540 birds; about 2500 insects; an herbarium of about 40,000 subjects, and numerous geological and mineralogical specimens.

The libraries, and cabinets of coins, and medals, viz. of the late THOMAS HOLLIS and THOMAS BRAND HOLLIS, have been advertised to be sold at auction in London.

The Journal of the late Capt. Tuckey's unsuccessful voyage of discovery in the Interior of Africa to explore the route of the Zaire or Congo, with a survey of that river beyond the cataract, is in the press.

The new poem on which Mr. Thomas Moore has been some time engaged, is an oriental romance, entitled *Halla Rookh*. It will soon appear.

Mr. R. Davenport has published some curious particulars relative to boiling tar. Some know, and many probably have heard without believing, while to others it will be quite new to hear that a man can dip his hand into boiling tar without suffering. Mr. D. thrust his finger into tar heated to 230° , and made two or three oscillations of six or eight inches, which occupied between two and three seconds of time. The heat did not rise to any painful degree, though it adhered to the skin like any other fluid of similar viscosity.

The Mammoth, Elephant, and Hippopotamus, formerly natives of England.—In late observations which have been published by Mr. Parkinson, on the strata and fossil re-

main in the neighbourhood of London, we perceive that the bones belonging to each of these animals have been discovered. A tooth of the Mammoth was found on the beach of Harwich, which was presented to the Geological Society by Dr. Menish. It possessed, in its softer parts, the colour and appearance of the Essex mineralized bones so distinctly, as to leave no doubt of its having been embodied in the stratum of that county.

Mr. William Trimmer, of Kew, found beneath a bank of sandy gravel, about six feet thick, the bones of both the Elephant and the Hippopotamus.

FRANCE.

Messrs. Magendîè et Pelletier, have presented a Memoir to the Academy of Sciences, communicating a discovery which they have made of a mode of separating the sanative principle of the bark of the ipéacuanha from that which imparts its odour and acerbity. They term this first principle, *hémeline*.

The first volume of a Military History of the Revolution, from 1792 to 1816, in 6 vols. 8vo. is announced.

It is said that *Madame de STAEL*, has sold her *Memoires sur M. Necker*, to a company of French, English and German publishers, for one hundred thousand francs! The *Cid* brought its author one hundred crowns!!

Amours secrétées de Napoleon Bonaparte, et de sa famille, par M. le Baron de B.^{***}, was published in Paris in March last.

The new novel of *Les Batteucas*, by Madame de GENLIS, is the most popular production of the day.

GERMANY.

Professor Saafteld, of Gottingen, is engaged upon a Universal History since the commencement of the French revolution. The first part, in the nature of an introduction, comprehending a historical survey of the three last centuries, is already published.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following letter has been addressed

to the several Registers of the Land Offices of the United States, by Josiah Meigs, Esq. Commissioner of the Land Office. An attentive observance of its suggestions and recommendations cannot fail of affording important results. Besides, the exact information which may, by this means, be furnished in regard to the temperature of different sections of the United States at this moment, and the data which may be collected for the solution of interesting questions of natural history, the foundation is laid for the compilation of a meteorological digest, which, in process of time, will exhibit facts conclusive on a point of no little interest, and one on which philosophers are very much at variance,—we mean the melioration or deterioration of the climates of our country.

CIRCULAR,

To the Registers of the Land Offices of the United States.

SIR,

You will receive, with this, several forms of a *Meteorological Register*, to which I beg leave to request your attention.

The United States have already established twenty Land Offices, viz: At Detroit, in Michigan; at Wooster, Stubenville, Marietta, Zanisville, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati, in Ohio; at Jeffersonville and Vincennes, in Indiana; at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, and Edwardsville in Illinois; at Saint Louis in Missouri; at New-Orleans, Opelousas, and north of Red River, in Louisiana; at Huntsville, Washington, St. Stephen's, and in the territory lately acquired from the Creeks, in the Mississippi Territory.

These Offices are dispersed over a space of about thirteen degrees of latitude, and ten of longitude.

The three columns for *temperature, winds and weather*, are ruled for three daily observations of each, viz: in the morning, at 2 P. M. and in the evening. The column entitled *Miscellaneous Observations*, is intended to comprehend a variety of objects, among which are the following, viz: 1. The time of the unfolding of the leaves of plants. 2. The time of flowering. 3. The migration of Birds, whether from the North or South, particularly of *Swallows*. 4. The migration of *fishes*, whether to or from the *Ocean*, or other places, and the time of their deposition of spawn. 5. The *hibernation* of other animals, the time of their going into winter quarters, and of their re-appearance in the spring. 6. The phenomena of unusual *rains and inundations*. 7. The phenomena of unusually severe droughts. The history of Locusts, and other insects in unusual numbers. 8. Remarkable effects of *Lightning*. 9. Snow-storms, hail-storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes—their cause, extent, and duration.

10. All facts concerning Earthquakes and subterranean changes. 11. Concerning epidemic and epizootic distempers. 12. The fall of stones or other bodies from the atmosphere. METEORS, their direction, apparent velocity, &c.—and, particularly, the interval between their apparent explosion and the hearing of the report. 13. Discoveries relative to the antiquities of the country.

A notice of every, or all, of the above articles will be highly acceptable. I wish you to transmit your observations monthly, with your monthly official returns. Whatever information may be thus obtained will be public property.

My only object being the increase of our physical knowledge of our own country, I flatter myself you will not think my request unreasonable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Historical Society are fitting up a suite of Rooms, in the New-York Institution, for their Mineralogical, Zoological and Botanical collections. We understand a catalogue of the valuable articles they comprise will be published, when the arrangement is completed. A cabinet of coins and medals is, also, forming under the auspices of this Society. J. G. Bogart, Esq. is Chairman of the Committee who have this in charge.—Many very ancient and valuable specimens have already been obtained, and it is confidently hoped, that the treasures of this kind in the hands of the curious, will be liberally contributed to an Institution sufficiently interested in their preservation.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by Subscription, the late President DWIGHT'S SYSTEM OF DIVINITY, contained in a series of Discourses.

J. HORWITZ, M. D. is about publishing a Western Tour performed in the years 1815—16, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Illinois and Missouri Territories, with remarks statistical, topographical, botanical, mineralogical, medical, &c.

WELLS & LILLY, of Boston, are engaged in publishing a uniform edition of the whole of the Latin Classics. The complete works of CICERO have already appeared from their press, in 20 vols. in an elegant style of typography,—the text carefully collated with the best editions. The execution of this laudable undertaking thus far, fully answers the high expectations which had been formed from Mr. Wells's general literary attainments and his critical acquaintance with the Latin language. His edition of Grotius de Veritate was a sufficient evidence of his qualifications for this task.

Subscriptions to the above publication are

received by Van Winkle and Wiley, and Kirk and Mercein, in New-York.

JAMES EASTBURN and Co. of New-York, have recently made a very valuable importation of rare standard works in Theology, Biblical Criticism and Philosophy, and of rare and ancient editions of the Classics,—many of these would form important additions to the libraries of learned societies;

and are, in fact, such as we have seldom met with elsewhere.

A. T. GOODRICH and Co. have published a catalogue of the publications recently imported by them, in which we recognize some of the most splendid modern editions of standard works, especially in English Literature, and most of the popular productions of the day. E.

ART. 8. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE principal prize in painting was allotted to Mr. ELTON, for his copy from Rembrandt; the second to Mr. CARRUTHERS, for his copy from Titian.

The prize in the *Life Academy*, for a drawing, was obtained by Mr. LESLIE,—that in the *Antique Academy*, by Mr. SKEPPERTON,—in *Sculpture*, by Mr. BEHNES,—in *Architecture*, by Mr. DONALDSON.

The Phigalian Marbles (so called from being discovered in the vicinity of Phigalia, in the Peloponnesus,) now exhibiting in the BRITISH MUSEUM, were purchased for that Institution for 15,000*l.* and the price increased by the unfavourable state of exchange to 19,000*l.*,—a cost much above their value. They are decidedly inferior to the Elgin collection.

ITALY.

The celebrated Sculptor CANOVA has been created Marquis of Ischia, by the Pope. He has, with great liberality, disposed of the 3000 crowns allowed him by his Holiness, in charities, for the benefit of decayed artists, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Our distinguished countryman, Col. John Trumbull, is preparing his grand paintings for the decoration of the capitol, towards the purchase of which Congress have liberally appropriated 32,000 dols. When these pieces shall be completed and displayed in the halls of our legislative assemblies, we are confident, they will exhibit, alike, an evidence of native genius and national munificence.

The American Academy of the Fine Arts (New-York) have purchased a collection of original paintings of Col. Trumbull, for 13,000 dollars.

Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts.

We shall endeavour, as far as our humble means will enable us, to give a view of the second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, with an opinion on the merits of the pictures, taking the order of the Catalogue.

Fully impressed with the belief that the purer pleasures of which our nature is susceptible, are all heightened and refined by a knowledge of the Fine Arts, and that the cultivation of a taste for them, is a barrier against the ignoble and degrading propensities which beset us, we recommend to the public generally, and to the public authorities of our country, that they use every means in their power to encourage that attention to the art of Design which begins to show itself in our country, and to support the efforts of those individuals who have made the laudable attempt to raise the minds of their fellow citizens, by a study of the beauties of nature.

No. 1. *Portrait of a Gentleman.*—ROMNEY.

The first picture which presents itself is a fine specimen of portrait painting by Romney, at one time the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds. This head, painted about fifty years ago, is a study for colouring and effect, and though there is not that magic sweetness which pervades some of the portraits of G. Stewart, yet, with perfect simplicity, all seems to have been done which the subject required.

No. 2. *Portrait of Snellinks.* VAN DYKE.

It is very seldom that we can see, on this side of the Atlantic, a picture by Sir Anthony Van Dyke. This is an undoubted original. Snellinks was himself a painter and a friend of Van Dyke's. There is an etching in this city by Van Dyke himself, of this head, but the person is continued to a half length, and the hands are very differently disposed of. The hands, in the picture under consideration, do not appear to be of the same artist as the head. This invaluable head is much injured; apparently from bad varnish. It is in blisters, and the colour begins to peel off.

No. 3. *The Virgin and St. Jerome.*—Copied from CORREGIO's celebrated picture, by our celebrated countryman WEST, when a youth, studying in Italy.

The original of this picture is considered as one of the most perfect in the world. It is unrivalled for the charms of grace, colouring, and just disposition of light and shadow. Antonio Allegri, called Corregio from the place of his birth, composed it in 1253 for Briseis, the widow of Ottaviano Bergonzi, a Parmesan gentleman. Briseis presented it to the monastery of St. Anthony of Parma. In 1749, the king of Portugal offered the monastery 460,000 livres, French, for the picture, and the bargain was likely to be concluded, when the magistrates of Parma, consider-

ing that the loss would be irreparable to their city, applied to the Infant Don Phillip, who by an arbitrary decree, removed it to the Cathedral. In 1756, in consequence of a complaint made to the Infant, by an artist who had been refused the privilege of copying this great work, the prince sent his guard to remove it to his own palace, and next year, having founded an academy, he deposited it with the academicians. Parma possessed this treasure until the French conquests removed it to Paris. We presume that the conquest of France has removed it to Italy. Mr. West made more than one copy of this picture, which is, in the original, of sufficient dimensions to give the figures as large as life; he has in his house at Newman street, London, a more perfect copy than the one under consideration.

No. 4. Portraits of a Lady and Child. WATSON.

A picture of merit. The child is peculiarly beautiful.

No. 5. A ship at sea, in a Gale of Wind. MORSE.

The young gentleman who composed this picture, is the son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the geographer. Mr. Morse has recently returned from England, where he has studied his art. This picture is striking in its effect, and boldly conceived and executed. The sky is beautiful; perhaps the water is too blue.

No. 6. Portrait of a Gentleman. RAE BURN.

Mr. Raeburn is an English R. A. though a Scotchman, and resident in Edinburgh. He is sometimes called the Scotch Reynolds, but from this specimen, we should not think him deserving the title, unless Scotland is very barren of portrait painters, and the title is conferred by comparison.

No. 7. Cattle Piece.

No. 8. Cattle passing over a bridge.

No. 9. The Virgin and Child. CORREGIO.

Here is a picture professing to be an original, by the great Antonio Allegri; parts of it are so fine as to incline us to admit the claim; particularly the angel, in the upper part of the composition.

No. 10. A loaded Horse, and Cattle.

An admirable picture, master unknown to us.

No. 11. Cattle and figures.

No. 12. Landscape and sheep. OMEGANK.

This is one of the most precious pictures of the exhibition. The finish is exquisite, yet the touch is free. The colouring is the warm tints of Nature. The drawing is faultless, and the aerial

perspective enchanting. The eye proceeds with unceasing delight, from the sheep and herbage of the fore-ground, to the cow, the goat, the sheep, and the shepherd, of the middle distance; and rests, with unabating pleasure, on the water, the trees, and the sky. Hours must be spent in viewing this little picture, or a just estimate of its value cannot be formed.

No. 13. Rural scene by fire-light.

A pleasing picture.

No. 14. The young bird. Copied after Burnet, by KREMMEI.

Burnet has succeeded in imitating the manner of Wilkie, and the expressions of nature. We have seen a print, engraved by Burnet himself, from his painting.

No. 15. Inside of a Gothic Cathedral. PETER NEEF.

The Museum of France possesses several of the pictures of this celebrated master, the subjects similar to this, but no one superior to the painting under consideration. It is an inestimable treasure for any collection, and will delight the connoisseur, while it surprises the common observer. The effect both of linear and aerial perspective, are here perfect. The figures are equally beautiful. It was not unusual for Teniers to paint the figures for Neef. This eminent artist was born at Anveis, in 1570.

No. 16. The jews' harp. Copy after Wilkie, by KREMMEI.

A very beautiful companion to Burnet's young bird.

No. 17. Cottage scene by candle-light.

A striking picture.

No. 18. Sheep. OMEGANK.

So says the catalogue. The difference between this and No. 12, is too apparent to need particular notice: yet it is a beautiful picture. W.

[To be continued.]

Phillip Trajetta, Esq. is preparing for the press, Solos, Duettos, Terzettos, and Chorusses, sung at the sacred exercises of the Conservatorio, some of which are to have an Italian translation of the English words to which they are set.

In preparation, an Introduction to Singing, by Uri K. Hill, in which a parallel between the prevalent solmization of this country and the Italian *solfeggi*, will be exemplified so as to render the superiority of the Italian system easily understood by those who have learnt to sing in the common way.

E.

ART. 9. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

LORD Teignmouth, President of the Society, has received letters from Prince

Alexander Galitzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, gratefully acknowledging the donation of 2000l. from the British Bible Society, towards printing the Bible in the Lettish, Esthonian, and Turkish languages. Mr. Pinkerton has already discovered some

of the books of the Holy Scriptures in manuscript, in the Turkish language, written with Greek characters. Auxiliary Societies are extensively forming under the patronage of the Parent Society at St. Petersburg.

Count Rosenblad, President of the Swedish Bible Society, in their behalf, has gratefully acknowledged the receipt of 500*l.* from the British Bible Society.

His Lordship has also received, from the Crown Prince of Denmark, a very flattering expression of the interest he personally feels in the welfare of the Society, and of his thanks for the present of some editions of the Holy Scriptures printed under its auspices.

SPAIN.

According to a work upon the property of the Clergy and Monks of Spain, which was published by a Deputy of the Cortes, their annual revenues amount to no less than 50 millions of dollars.

It is said Ferdinand has prohibited the use of Torture in the Inquisition.

SWITZERLAND.

The Society of Evangelical missions of Basle have commenced the publication of a paper, which is to serve as a history of foreign missions, and of the diffusion of the Bible. The Inspector Blumhart has the direction of it. The first number contains a statement of the population of the four quarters of the globe, divided into the four great religious classes:—

Christians	- - - - -	175 millions
Jews	- - - - -	9
Mahomedans	- - - - -	160
Pagans	- - - - -	656

ITALY.

It has been suggested that his Holiness the Pope is willing to make considerable spiritual concessions, for the sake of improving the temporal condition of the Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland. It is not known whether he will be able to effect his object.

TURKEY.

In one small province in the Grand Seigneur's dominions, there are more than 120,000 Roman Catholics: in Constantinople there are at least 80,000.

JEWS.

The following estimate of the numbers of the Jews in the towns and countries of Europe and Asia, where they are most numerous, is collected from the documents lately published.

In six districts of Poland, 20,000, in Germany, 200,000, in Konigsburgh and Dentziel, in Prussia, 1,600, in Hungary, 75,500, Galicia, 80,000, in Constantinople, 80 or 90,000, in Salonica, 12,000, in Aleppo, 5,000, Rome, 1000, Leghorn, 15,000, Bohemia, 45,000, Moravia, 27,000.

WEST INDIES.

Hayti.—A Sunday school has been established at Cape Henry, by a Mr. Gulliver, under the patronage of his Majesty.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

American Bible Society.

The first Anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society was held at Washington Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 8th of May. General Matthew Clarkson, the Senior Vice-President, present, presided. Letters were received, apologizing for non-attendance, from the Hon. Elias Boudinot, the venerable President of the Society, from the Hon. John Jay, His Excellency Governor Smith, of Connecticut, Judge Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Tillghman, of Pennsylvania, Judge Thompson, of New-York, and the Vice-President of the United States, the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins. The first annual report of the Society was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Romeyn. We have no room for an outline of this interesting paper, which was ordered to be printed. It presents on the whole a very encouraging picture of the progress and prospects of the Institution.—The Managers acknowledge, among other liberal aids, a donation of five hundred pounds sterling from the British and Foreign Bible Society, together with their various translations of the Bible, and the offer of the loan of their stereotype plates.

Some very interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered on this occasion; and a very salutary impression was produced on the minds of a numerous and respectable auditory, by the exercises and performances of the day.

The following societies have become auxiliaries to the American Bible Society; viz. The Hampden, B. S. (Mass.) The Lynchburg, B. S. (Va.) The Auxiliary Female Bible Society of the County of St. Lawrence, (N. Y.) The Seneca County B. S. (N. Y.) The B. S. of Cumberland County, (Pa.) The Bible Society of Berkely County (Va.) The Female Bible Society of Geneva, (N. Y.) The whole number of Societies Auxiliary to this Institution is *ninety-five*.

A Society has been organized in the State of New Hampshire, under the name of the Rockingham Charitable Society, for the purpose of educating Candidates for the Ministry, instructing heathen youth, and supporting foreign and domestic missions. Its first meeting was held in the beginning of May, at Exeter.

The first annual report of the N. Y. Female Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools, affords gratifying evidence of their attention to the improvement of the condition of the poor, as well in the economy of life as the concerns of religion.

From the annual report of the Female Association of the City of New-York, it appears that the number of Scholars admitted during the year was 249, and 108 were discharged. There are at present under the care of the Association 508.

The N. Y. Female Auxiliary Bible Society held its Anniversary meeting on the 25th of April. It appears from the statement of the Treasurer that the receipts for the last year amounted to \$1561. The Society has paid over to the American Bible Society \$1350.

The Auxiliary Female Bible Society in the County of St. Lawrence, N. Y. has published an address to the inhabitants of that County.

From the Report of the Committee of the Synod of Geneva, N. Y. it appears there is

an increased attention to religion in that vicinity

Three Sunday schools have been simultaneously established in Richmond, (Va.) by the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians.

A Sunday school has been lately established at North Hampton, (Mass.) with about 100 pupils.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America assembled in the City of New-York on the 21st of May. It is said to have been more generally attended than any other convocation, of the same denomination, in this country. A sermon was preached before them at Trinity Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern diocese. E.

ART 10. POETRY.

SONNET.

Oh hide thy beams, thou radiant source of light,
Pour not on me the dazzling flood of day;
Dart not thy splendours on my wilder'd sight,
Nor mock my misery with thy envious ray.

My early hopes were, as thy dawning, bright,
My youthful visions, as thy colours, gay;
The winged hours that wafted new delight,
On noiseless pinions sped unheard away.

No lingering moment mark'd time's rapid flight,
Nor caution watch'd the storm that ambush'd lay,
Till o'er my head it burst with furious sway,
Shrouded the smiling scene in sudden night;
Dash'd from my lips the tasted cup of bliss,
And whelmed me in despair's profound abyss.
E.

IMITATION OF HORACE.

10th Ode, Book 2d.

Embark'd on life's tempestuous stream,
Though smooth its surface now may seem,
Beware the storms that lower;
Adown the current gently glide,
Nor rashly tempt the turbid tide,
Nor hug the shelving shore.

Let calm contentment gild your lot,
Nor palace crave, nor court the cot,
But seek the golden mean;

That haunted is by pallid fear,
And this beset with sordid care,
True peace is found between.

Nor yet let faithless fortune's smile
Your generous breast too soon beguile,
Nor dread her fickle frowns,—
The power that wakes the whirlwind's rage,
Its idle wrath can quick assuage,
And kindle genial suns.

Alternate seasons rule the year,
Alternate flowers and fruits appear,
E'en oceans ebb and flow;
Apollo, oft, the listening muse,
In tuneful numbers, fondly woos,
Nor always bends the bow.

'Mong treacherous shoals by tempests driven,
With pious trust in righteous heaven,
Still boldly tack and wear;
But when before the breeze you sail,
Your canvass spread to catch the gale,
Of breakers, then, take care!
E.

ANSWER TO E's CHARADE.

'Tis *Grace* that heightens beauty's charms,
Breathes o'er her form a chastened air,
That, kindling love, desire disarms,
And girdling guards the peerless fair.

But oh, that spirit of the dove,
Which swept the monarch minstrel's strings,
Is *Grace*, which cometh from above,
With healing in its balmy wings.

ELLA.

ART. 11. THESPIAN REGISTER.

Monday Evening, April 21.

Belle Stratagem. Tekeli.

WE enjoyed a rich treat in the performances of this evening. The *Belle Stratagem* is legitimate comedy; such as we should be glad to see reinstated in possession of the stage. The managers are mistaken if they think that *melo-dramas*, and horsemanship, and rope-dancing,

have more charms for a New-York audience than real, old-fashioned, racy humour. If they would oftener bring up the genuine comedy of better days, we believe there is still taste enough extant to relish its wit, though not wit enough left to imitate its style.

The play was admirably supported. Mr. Shapson's *Doricourt* was very spirited;—Mr.

Robertson was true to *Sir George Touchwood*; and *Flutter* lost none of his levity or nonchalance in the hands of Mr. Hilson. Mr. Carpenter played unusually well in *Saville*, as did Mr. Darley in *Courtall*. Mr. Barnes was excellent in *Hardy*, and even Mr. Anderson unbent in *Villiers*.

Miss Johnson's *Letitia Hardy* was superior to any performance of hers we have yet witnessed. In her affected rusticity she was irresistibly ludicrous. The other female parts were extremely well sustained. In short, we have not often seen a more *unique* representation than was given of this piece. The only thing we regretted was the tedious interlocutions among the *dramatis personæ*, after the *dénouement* of the plot; these should be omitted.

Wednesday Evening, April 23.

To Marry or Not to Marry.—*My Grandmother*.

We were very well pleased on the whole, this evening. Mr. Pritchard's *Sir Oliver Morland* was coldly correct. Mr. Simpson's *Willowear* was truly diverting. Mr. Robertson did very well in *Lavensforth*, where the incident of the scene happened to justify his tragic tone; but there were occasions when his dignified drawl became absolute burlesque.

Miss Johnson was fascinating in *Hester*. It is a character remarkably adapted to her. Mr. Baldwin in the maiden *Miss Morland*, showed her usual discernment.

The amusing Afterpiece of *My Grandmother*, gave to Miss Johnson, as the heroine, a scope to her vivacity. Mr. Hilson's *Dicky Goslip* was no unimportant character. He was, deservedly, *encored* in his song. We like to see an audience occasionally give some indication of the relish which they take what is set before them. It is a pity that they do not sometimes give more audible intimations of their dissatisfaction. The glorious privilege of *hissing* should never be resigned by an enlightened auditory, and this testimony of disapprobation should be extended to the scene and sentiment where they deserve it, as well as to the acting. We wish we could hear it oftener exercised in the New-York theatre. A decided expression of public opinion always produces salutary effects.

Friday Evening, April 25.

Castle Spectre.—*The Weathercock*.

This absurd play is one of *Monk Ghost* Lewis's extravagant conceits. The introduction of a sheeted spectre, though bad enough in all conscience, is not, however, the most disgusting feature in the piece. The impertinences of Father Philip are tedious and provoking, beyond measure; and the German sentimentality of Hassan and his African comrades, is equally preposterous and detestable. In England, where they have little intercourse with blacks, such stuff may pass for genuine;—but it will not go down in this country. We know too well their moral and intellectual character, to recognize any resemblance, either in the language or the principles imputed to them in this drama. We do not think so well of them in one respect, nor so ill in another, as Mr. Lewis

appears to do. Indeed, there seems to be a general ignorance in Great Britain of the real character of negroes. We have no objection to the Prince Regent's closetting Prince Saunders, if he have a mind to it;—on the contrary we shall rejoice, should any benefit accrue to his oppressed brethren, from the zeal and eloquence of this sable preacher; we honour the spirit with which they violated rights have been vindicated by Mr. Wilberforce and other parliamentary champions, but we cannot consent that a popular novelist* should woo a British maid to the arms of an Ethiop, or if we are not permitted to interfere on such an occasion, we at least, will not allow, without the expression of our indignation, a British Reviewer† to treat that natural repugnance with which every correct mind revolts even from social contact with this loathsome race, as a *prejudice* peculiar to Americans, and a taint contracted from the contemplation of slavery.

But, to return from a digression into which we were, in a manner, forced;—Miss Johnson satisfied us in *Angela* that she is not less qualified to execute the high-wrought scenes of tragedy, than to sport in playful *badinage*.

Evelina was played by her mother, Mrs. Johnson; and we are persuaded that there are not two other performers in this country, who could have given such wonderful interest to their mysterious interview. Mr. Simpson, as *Osmond*, showed a discrimination which he does not often exercise, and powers which we hardly thought he possessed. Mr. Robertson made a most dismal *Reginald*. He considerably retarded the progress of the play by his measured pauses and unmeaning emphasis. His lingering utterance strongly reminded one of poor 'Dominie Sampson's' '*prodigious*.'

In the afterpiece, Miss Johnson was in her element in *Variella*, and received the enthusiastic applauses of the audience. Mr. Simpson played *Tristram Fickle* moderately well. We should like to see Mr. Hilson attempt this part. Mr. Baldwin's *Briefwit* was extremely well done.

The house was crowded this evening, the entertainments being for the benefit of Miss Johnson.

Saturday Evening, April 26.

Who wants a Guinea?—*The Woodman's Hut*.

This is a very indifferent play, but was well acted, to a thin house. Notwithstanding the poverty of the plot, there are some amusing characters in the piece. Mr. Hilson, in *Solomon Gundy*, Mr. Simpson, in *Sir Larry Mc Murragh*, Mr. Barnes, in *Andrew Bang*, and Mr. Baldwin, in *Jonathan Oldskirts*, played with great truth and spirit. Mrs. Baldwin's *Mrs. Glastonbury* was very fine.

We have had occasion once before to notice Mrs. Barnes's *Amelia*, in 'The Woodman's Hut.' It is, as far as acting is concerned, entitled to applause, but her voice!—it absolutely grieved us, this evening; now we are told that Mrs. Barnes's tones are naturally melodious,—she certainly has

* See *Miss Edgeworth's Belinda*.

† See the *Review of Silliman's Travels in the Quarterly Review for Nov. 1816*.

musical powers; what then can induce her to adopt such an unfortunate inflexion on the stage. We beg and beseech of her, for we honour her talents, and acknowledge her beauty, not to disfigure all her charms by so unpardonable a blemish.

As we happen to have leisure now, we will note some of those false pronunciations, which we have observed at different times, in the different performers,—they are not all attributable to all, but we shall leave it to the parties concerned to appropriate them. Been should be pronounced *bin*, not *bean*,—possess, *pozsess*, not *yo-sess*, topic, *top-ic*, not *to-pic*; rather, should not be called *rather*, nor after, *arfter*, nor pa-rents, *par-ents*, nor leap, *lep*, &c. Some of them need to be reminded that when *u* is under the *accent*, the *d* or *t* preceding *never* coalesces with it;—we should not then hear *tshutor*, *enjure*, *juke*, *jupe*, &c. Mr. Hilson has a very improper way of pronouncing *drove*, and *bosom*. Miss Johnson is inaccurate in her pronunciation of *oblige*, *any*, and *many*.

We shall say no more on this subject, in this number; but shall note, minutely, in future numbers, every violation of orthoepey,—as very many fashionable people adopt the pronunciation of the stage. How little our performers are to be trusted on this point, may be estimated from the fact, that Mr. Simpson is the only one in the whole corps that we have heard speak the word *possess*, correctly

Monday Evening, April 28.

Blue Devils.—Broken Sword.—Sprigs of Laurel.

The *Broken Sword*, is a new *melo-drama*, by Dimond. It is very much superior to the generality of productions of this kind. The plot is interesting and well managed,—the musical accompaniments are enlivening, and there are some tolerable songs interspersed,—the scenery is rich and imposing. The following is the outline of the story, as sketched by the Editor of the Evening Post.

The scene is laid in Italy, and in the Pyrenean mountains. The rising of the curtain discovers Estevan in the habit of a galley-slave, seeking shelter from his pursuers, and having passed four days without food. It appears that he had escaped from the galleys, to which he had been sentenced for life, on a false accusation of having murdered count Luneda, to whom he had been valet. The second scene shows several domestics in a chateau, preparing to celebrate an anniversary, and during this scene the tale is related, in detail, of the murder and robbery of the count in the mountains, by some villain unknown, and the escape of Myrtillo, his son, who was with him; and who was struck dumb by terror. A letter is received by the Baron, introducing to his hospitality a count Rigolio, as being an accomplished and honourable man. A festival here is introduced, in which is seen a monument, surmounted by the bust of Luneda, with songs and dances, &c. Claudio, a relative, and Rigolio, his friend, now appear. The name of Myrtillo, who was supposed lost, is accidentally heard by Rigolio, and having learnt he was still living, he manifests extreme perturbation, and

at the sight of Luneda's bust, becomes shocked, and sinks paralyzed with his emotions. On his recovery, he is alarmed by being informed that Myrtillo was struck dumb at the time of his father's murder, but that medical men had predicted that on some violent revulsion of nature, his speech would be restored. Myrtillo appears at a distance, and Rigolio having cast a glance towards him, shudders with horror, and contrives to escape, just in time to avoid his eyes. This concludes the first act.

The 2d act discovers Rigolio descending the crags of the mountains, and repeating to himself that six years before he had assassinated the count, but, that his son, who was with him, glided from his grasp, and escaped; that he had hoped all was safe, and that the fatal secret remained undiscovered; but, should he meet the boy all would be lost; concluding, therefore, that he could only trust to flight, he had accordingly had recourse to it, but had got lost among the precipices. As he is searching for a guide, he meets Estevan, and both are struck with terror; Estevan supposing he was discovered as a galley-slave, and Rigolio as a murderer. However, both recover their speech, when Estevan informs him he had been accused of murder and condemned to slavery, and requests Rigolio to take him with him to France. The latter then proposes to him to return to the chateau, assures him, that there he will be protected, and engages to write a letter to his friend Claudio for such purpose; but gives him one, enjoining that he should be secured as the murderer of count Luneda, promising that to-morrow he will appear and elucidate every thing. Estevan, overcome with surprise, is about to be dragged to prison, when the boy Myrtillo appears, and declares his innocence. A thunder-storm comes on, and the baron, with his servants, go in search of Claudio, in the mountains, whither he had gone to procure the officers of the police. Scene 3, discovers a foot-bridge across a torrent. Myrtillo snatches a torch and darts up the path, Estevan at a distance behind, when Rigolio suddenly appears, and, with his sword, strikes the torch from Myrtillo's hand, seizes him on the bridge, and thrusts him into the torrent; Estevan plunges after him, and succeeds in saving him. He then becomes the accuser of Rigolio, who, thinking the boy destroyed, returns to the castle. He informs us that Myrtillo had traced with a pencil the circumstance that he had been struck in the dark by some one with a sword, that broke in giving the blow, and that the broken piece had been found, and would, if it matched with the other part, discover the assassin. Rigolio, drawing to stab Estevan for his bold accusation, discovers *The Broken Sword*, and at that moment, Myrtillo suddenly is restored to his speech, and accuses his father's murderer to his face, who sinks down convulsed, under Myrtillo's grasp, and the curtain falls.

The piece was sustained by nearly the whole strength of the company, and was received by the audience with decided approbation. Mr. Simpson's personation of Estevan was impressive throughout. His trepidation on his first appearance, his dismay at his rencontre with Rigolio in

the wood, his speechless despair in discovering his treachery, in decoying him to the castle to be apprehended as the murderer of *Lunedá*, and his intoxicating joy at the unexpected vindication of his innocence by the recognition of *Myrtillo*, appeared, all of them, to be the emotions of nature. His habiliments corresponded well with his wretched condition; except that there was rather too much glitter in his polished steel buttons. He did not discover that voracity at the sight of food, which we should have imagined 'three days ravening with the wolves' would have excited. Indeed, he seemed quite to have forgotten his situation.

Mr. Hilson adapted himself remarkably well to the hearty, blunt, and honest character of *Capt. Zavior*. Mr. Pritchard played *Rigolio* with judgment, and with more animation than he usually exhibits. We have seldom seen Mr. Barnes play better than in *Pablo*. Mrs. Barnes, in *Myrtillo*, was irresistibly charming. Her appearance was lovely, her action easy, appropriate and eloquent.

Wednesday Evening, April 30.

What's Next.—Broken Sword.—Children in the Wood.

The prelude, which is the only one of the above pieces, which we have not already noticed, is not entitled to particular remark.

Friday Evening, May 2.

Frederick the Great.—Broken Sword.

The opera of *Frederick the Great*, is a mere jumble of incidents and characters. We know, that the court of Prussia, if not in Frederick's time, at least in his father's, was excessively gross in its manners. In that respect, the author has been faithful in his representation. But we question, nevertheless, the merit of his picture. It has no more of life in it, than the painting of a rail fence has of landscape. The day is gone by when *ecods*, and *egads*, and *hang-mes*, and *curse-mes*, and *damn-mes*, and *devil-take-mes*, passed current for wit. Yet such are all the *bon mots* of these facetious courtiers. We could not but remark, that Mrs. Barnes appeared more at home, in the dress of an officer, than in the proper apparel of her sex. She discovered more ease and grace, in the assumed garb, and her voice was much more natural in it.

Saturday Evening, May 3.

The Robbers.—Ninth Statue.

We have already expressed our opinion of this German tragedy. As a proof of the good taste of the public, we were glad to see so thin a house.

Monday Evening, May 5.

Wild Oats.—Broken Sword.

The principal humour of this humorous comedy of O'Keefe's, consists in the ridiculous light in which it exhibits one of the most inoffensive religious sects in the world; we mean the *Quakers*. There are in this people, such traits of sterling worth, that we easily forget on acquaintance, the ungainliness of their exterior; and it is with extreme regret that we see the peculiarity of their manners held up to derision. We are far from

thinking that their formality and their precision prove their piety, but they are not inconsistent with it. We are not ignorant, that an eloquent poet and divine, has pronounced 'solemnity a cover for a sot,' but we do not consider laughter, however it may grow out of the sentiment of superiority, (for so the philosophers will have it,) any evidence of the fact. It is generally true, that

'One fool lolls his tongue out, at another,
And shakes his empty noddle at his brother.'

Mr. Robertson in *Sim*, showed a comic turn, that agreeably surprised us. We would recommend it to him to cultivate his talents in that line. We have before noticed, with pleasure, his ease and pungency in genteel comedy. Mr. Simpson in *Rover*, and Mr. Darley in *Harry*, were so rapid and indistinct in their enunciation, that they were rarely intelligible. This is a general fault with both these performers; and is not peculiar to them. Mrs. Darley was modest, unaffected, and engaging, in *Lady Amaranth*.

Wednesday Evening, May 7.

Virgin of the Sun.—Sleep walker.

This play is much inferior to *Pizarro*. Indeed, we thought it mighty dull. The only scenes, the interest of which dwells in our remembrance, is that in which *Rolla* discovers the preference of *Cora* for *Alonzo*, and generously sanctions their alliance;—and that in which he interposes to their rescue from the death to which they were doomed, at the hazard of his own life. The first was impressively performed by Mr. Simpson as *Rolla*, Mr. Pritchard as *Alonzo*, and Mrs. Barnes as *Cora*,—in the last, Mr. Simpson gave effect to *Rolla*'s eloquent appeal to the soldiery, and Mrs. Barnes did justice to *Cora*'s patriotism and pathos.

Friday Evening, May 9.

Exit by Mistake.—Woodman's Hut.

This is a new comedy, which has little besides novelty to recommend it. There is either a terrible dearth of new dramatic productions of merit, on the other side of the water, or a want of due discrimination in the managers on this side. The plot of this piece is as flimsy and improbable as could have been conveniently constructed. Mr. *Roland*, who had been many years in India, where he had amassed a large fortune, which he had carefully remitted to his early crony *Jack Straw*, having accomplished at last, his objects abroad, sets out on his return to England. A report, however, of his death, had preceded him, and reached the ears of his correspondent and friend *Jack*, who, as executor to his will, immediately informs, by letter, Mr. *Restless Absent*, nephew to *Roland*, of his Uncle's decease. This hair-brained youth, 'incontinently' hurries to touch his windfall; and by chance, becomes the *compagnon de voyage*, in the stage coach, of Mr. *Roland*, who, in the mean time, had safely landed, and, little expecting death, was preparing to take into possession the means he had accumulated, whereon to live. *Jack Straw* had, however, by some means, discovered his mistake, and heard of the approach of *Roland*; he accordingly hastens, with all expedition, to the Hotel 'of the human race,' (as it would seem from its pretensions,) and

very naturally mistakes a young, dashing, American actor, by the name of *Rattle Trap*, for his old friend, and bosom companion. On this unaccountable deception, of which *Rattle Trap* is entirely innocent, hinges the whole interest of the piece. This comical incident, so ingeniously contrived, is awkwardly kept up by a kind of cross-reading in the conversations of the different parties afterwards, till when, the proper period for an *eclaircissement* arrives, in the fifth act, the mystery is cleared up. The stale conceit of setting two people to talking upon two different subjects in such an equivocal manner as to be liable to such interpretation as each is prepared to give, is resorted to, by way of seasoning, if not in every scene, at least in every act. As for character, it is caricatured throughout. *Roland* is made a ninny; *Rattle Trap* a brainless adventurer; *Jack Straw*'s humour lies in his horse-laugh; *Crockery* is a blubbering booby; *Pigeon* is a crow, and *Prattle* a magpie.

Yet slight as is the fabric of this fable, and extravagant as are the persons introduced in it, we derived a good deal of amusement from the performance. The piece was brought out with the whole force of the corps. Mr. Barnes in *Roland*, surpassed the standard of his playing. In his interview with *Mrs. Mather*, and exposition of his grievances to *Jack Straw*, whom he takes for "counsel, learned in the law," he very naturally worked himself up to a fine pitch of indignation. Mr. Jones was unnecessarily boisterous in *Jack Straw*; and *Crockery*'s lugubrious whine, made even Mr. Hilson tedious. Mr. Simpson's *Restless Absent*, was all that the name indicates. Mr. Robertson in *Norton*, justified our opinion of his peculiar fitness for the character of a walking gentleman. We know that this is, professionally, rated low, but it requires a *tact*, that very few actors possess. Mr. Baldwin in *Pigeon*, was quite natty.

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Saturday Evening, May 10.

Abalino.—Review, or *Wags of Windsor*.

This is an American translation from a German drama. It always draws an audience, though few can define its attractions. As there is neither nature in the character, nor probability in the plot, we must ascribe its interest, for interest it does possess, principally to the surprise kept up by the extravagance of its incident. Mr. Robertson played the double part of *Abalino* and *Floardo*; and in our opinion, was most successful in the last. His love scene with *Rosamunda*, was well conducted; though there is "something too much" of it. His introduction of himself to the conspirators, as *Abalino*, and deportment towards them, were admirably managed. Mr. Pritchard's *Parozzi*, was decently done. Mr. Baldwin was unjust to *Memmo*, in degrading him into a mere baboon; and Mr. Thomas made a most unghostly *Cardinal Grimaldi*, though constantly rolling his eyes up—to the gallery. Mrs. Darley was touching in *Rosamunda*, and Miss Dellinger hopeful in *Iduella*. The *Wags of Windsor* is a favourite farce. Mr. Hilson in *Caleb Quotem*, topped his part. Mr. Jones in *Deputy Bull*, and Mr. Baldwin in *John Lump*, contributed to our mirth; and a Mr. Robinson made a favourable debut, on the New-York boards, in *Looney*

McTwolter. The *brogue* appears in him, for all the world, like his mother tongue! We have never seen Miss Dellinger appear to greater advantage than in *Phoebe*. Her performances this evening have really encouraged us in regard to her; we actually heard several words in her song.

The audience exercised their sovereignty, by encoring twice in the course of the after-piece, and our ears were once regaled by a general hiss, though we regretted the occasion of it.

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Monday Evening, May 12.

Exit by Mistake.—*Broken Sword*.

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Wednesday Evening, May 14.

A Cure for the Heart Ache.—*The Watch Word*, or *Quito Gate*.

This capital comedy, is well named. We know few authors, who have understood stage effect better than Morton; and this is an admirable instance of his art in the structure of his dramas. Indeed, more innocent, hearty merriment, could hardly be comprised in the same compass. It is, at once, perfectly moral, and exquisitely comic. Nor did it lose its zest in the representation. The scene in which *old Rapid* and his son are detected in the fact of patching a coat, by *Vortex* and his daughter, is one of the best imagined possible, and was done in the best manner imaginable. Simpson as *young Rapid*, Barnes as *old Rapid*, and Hilson as *Frank Oatland*, carried all before them. Mr. Jones as *Vortex*, and Mrs. Baldwin as *Miss Vortex*, entered into the spirit of their parts; whilst Mrs. Darley in the gentle *Jesse Oatland*, gave all its romance and rusticity to the piece. The new melo-drama, which was got up this evening, is a paltry affair. It is a sort of Comedy of Errors, without any of its humour. It is a series of grave *etourderies*, leading to the most solemn consequences. We shall not perplex ourselves, nor puzzle our readers, by attempting to unravel the entanglements of a plot, which has no other interest than its intricacy, and whose most important incidents are founded on such stupid mistakes, as stifle all sympathy.

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Friday Evening, May 16.

Stranger.—*Watch Word*, or *Quito Gate*.

This interesting Drama of Kotzebue's was well acted. Mr. Simpson's personation of the *Stranger* was unequal. In the scene in which he unexpectedly met his early friend the Baron, he did not repel his solicitations to renew his intercourse with the world, with that calm determination which would have suited the dark complexion of his fate, but rebuffed him with a petulance that diminished the "dignity of distress." He played admirably, however, in the closing scene. Mrs. Barnes's *Mrs. Haller* was a first rate performance. There was a propriety and a temperateness throughout her deportment, that evinced the sincerity of her penitence, and pleaded successfully for the forgiveness of a crime, to which pardon could on no other condition be extended,—and which is even then extorted.—Nothing could be more affecting than her interview with her wronged, yet doting, husband. Her self-condemnation and abasement were finely contrasted with his burning sense of shame. The struggle between his affection and his re-

tions of honour was well maintained; and when, at last, he suffered himself to be subdued by the superadded feelings of a parent, we, at least, extenuated his weakness.

Saturday Evening, May 17.

The Rival Queens.—Don Juan.

This is one of poor mad Nat. Lee's Tragedies. There are marks of genius in it; but its language, generally, verges so closely upon bombast, that, with the least admixture of rant, it becomes absolute fustian. We looked in, during the representation,—and looked out again.

Monday Evening, May 19.

Folly as it Flies.—Broken Sword.

This is one of Reynolds's best Comedies, and we were not a little surprised to see it announced as for the first time in 14 years! It was not ill done, but we could not feel much pleased with the cast of a piece of this character, in which Mr. Hilson was omitted. We are not in the green room secrets, but must presume, that in reviving a play which had been suffered to lie dormant for so many years, there could have been no difficulty, on the score of those petty jealousies which so often perplex the manager and disappoint the public, in disposing of the strength of the company to the best possible advantage.—This certainly was not done in the present instance.

Mr. Pritchard's *Sir Herbert Melmoth* was decorous. Mr. Robertson's *Leonard* would have been more interesting had his demeanour been more modest, and his manner less precise, less constrained, and less laborious. Mr. Simpson in *Tom Tick*, was, as is usual with him in such parts, too flustered. Mr. Barnes's *Peter Post-Obit* was comical enough,—but was just what any thing else would have been in his hands. He has no great variety in his action, and little nicety of discrimination. He has a *knack* at raising a laugh, and is content to practise the same trick as long as it will answer the same end. We would inspire him, if we could, with a better ambition. We rate his powers higher than he appears to do. He has an unpleasant habit of dwelling on the letter *r*, in certain connexions, which we point out, in the hope that he will correct it. In his pronunciation right becomes *erright*, strange, *ster-ange*, &c. Mr. Jones failed in *Dr. Infallible*, and Mr. Baldwin's *Shenkin* was shabby. Mrs. Barnes as *Lady Melmoth* was more fascinating in her simple garb than in her fashionable habiliments. We allude not merely to the accession of interest derived from misfortune.—She was truer to nature in the fair penitent, than in the fine lady. There was a stateliness and a parade in her vivacity, that took from its effect.

Wednesday Evening, May 21.

School for Scandal.—Killing no Murder.

As long as true wit shall be relished, this inimicable Comedy will keep possession of the stage. It is not much to the credit of New-York taste that it was played to a thinner house than we had noticed for a week before. There is no ribaldry

in the wit of Sheridan, nor does his humour consist in the *travesty* of characters. Is it possible that habitual contemplation of sign-post daubing can so blunt the perceptions, as to destroy all relish for the touches of a master? An imputation rests upon the public, which must be done away before we can have the face to urge it, again, upon the managers to bring up the good old stock plays. We fear we have counted too much on the co-operation of the auditors.—One, and only one objection lies against this play. It may lead to inferences unfriendly to morality,—although it contains nothing positively immoral. Now, we neither expect nor require dramatists to write sermons,—we will allow them to indulge in every innocent levity,—all we exact is that they do not become accessory to evil. We are afraid this Comedy is easily rendered so. The hero of the piece is *Charles Surface*, an inconsiderate spendthrift, who has nothing to recommend him but a kind of constitutional generosity, and a frankness that proceeds principally from an audacity that disdains disguise. His brother, *Joseph Surface*, is, on the contrary, introduced as a man of sentiment, a paragon of virtue,—but proves, in the sequel, to be a hollow-hearted hypocrite, who is deaf to the solicitations of charity, and base enough to attempt to violate the honour of his dearest friend, in the person of his wife.—Even *Lady Teazle's* escape from the snares of her wily seducer is, apparently, at least as attributable to anger at the discovery of his attachment to *Maria*, as to a returning sense of duty, though properly ascribed to the last. It is, indeed, very possible for such things to have happened as are here described. There may have been, perchance, 'in the tide of time,' a young man like *Charles Surface*, who was 'nobody's enemy but his own,'—*Joseph Surfaces* are, certainly, not so rare as black swans,—and the blood may, perhaps, have regurgitated to hearts as tender as *Lady Teazle's*, without the affusion of disappointment.

Having said so much of the play, we must speak very generally of the performance. Mr. Hilson's *Sir Peter Teazle* was in high perfection; except that his glee, at the idea of exposing the 'little French milliner,' betrayed him into a very silly and undignified sort of *snicker*. Mr. Jones's *Sir Oliver Surface* was unsatisfactory,—Mr. Pritchard's *Joseph Surface* was worse. This gentleman presumes too much on his favour with the audience. They know better what is due to themselves, than to put up with his reiterated negligences in the study of his parts. *Charles Surface* was well personated by Mr. Simpson. It is a character that comes entirely within his compass of acting. We were content with Mr. Darley's *Moses*. Mrs. Darley's *Lady Teazle* was vastly beyond our expectations. Her manner was simple, but polished,—her gaiety was lively, artless, exhilarating, and lady-like: her anger natural and pretty; her shame and repentance conspicuous, unaffected, and sincere.

Mr. Hilson's *Apollo Belvi*, in the afterpiece, was capital.

Mr. Barnes, in the dashing character of young *Buskin*, croaked in the cracked voice of four-score,

Friday Evening, May 23.

The Africans, A Day after the Wedding, Mr. H

We do not admire the first of these pieces. Had it not been for the enlivening influence of *Henry Augustus Mug*, in the person of his worthy representative, Mr. Hilson, we should have thought it a bore. We have a multitude of dislikes to the Africans. It is unnatural, laboured, and distressing in itself; and it derives no relief from the phizzes of its black and yellow heroes and heroines.

The Interlude is an amusing little affair enough, and was well hit off. Mr. Simpson was at home in *Col. Freelove*, and Mrs. Darley was delightfully provoking in *Lady Elizabeth*. She spoiled a good deal of her passion, however, by an unnecessary concern for the adjustment of the shreds and fragments she had scattered about the floor. The principle is a commendable one, but the action was misplaced in her. We wish the managers would cause a little more attention to be paid to clearing off the litter from the stage, between the acts. If a heroine drop a letter in an agony, or if a lover tear up a *billet-doux* in a paroxysm, there the relics remain with an identity

that effectually prevents a change of scene through the piece; or even if a besotted footman drop his jockey in a drunken-fit, unless some careful foot kick it behind the arras, it must lie there till the act is over. The afterpiece is a laughable farce. Mr. *Hogsflesh*, who endeavours to sink his name in the initial, and is, at last, reduced to a dreadful *pickle*, by his indiscretion in *blowing* himself, is completely cured of all his afflictions by being changed into *Bacon*. Mr. Hilson played this whimsical character better than we had ever seen it played. The scene in which he betrays, through the excess of his volubility, his unfortunate secret, was executed with all imaginable sprightliness. Somebody, however, is very much to be blamed for not expunging the indecencies and impertinences with which this piece abounds. It was hardly decorous, in Mr. Hilson, to suffer the full and fashionable house that had honoured him with its countenance, at his benefit, to be put out of countenance and out of temper, by the gross, disgusting, and filthy obscenity, with which the entertainments he had selected were interlarded.

E.

ART. 12. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London, March 10.

IN consequence of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* and the vigour with which Government has acted, together with the disposition manifested by Parliament to pursue measures of constitutional reform, the riots have ceased, and though some discontented may remain, it is likely to be appeased, and the internal affairs of the nation settled without violence.

March 11.

Army.—Yesterday, one hundred and twenty thousand men were voted, including the army in France and the regiments in India—but the vote was only for 6 months, from the 25th of Dec. last to the 24th of June next, in order that any further arrangements might be made should the committee of finance propose them, and the house agree to them.

March 13.

In a debate in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh stated the exports of British manufactures had amounted in the last year to 36,700,000. This was the highest return made in any year but that immediately preceding the last, when the value of our exported manufactures had risen to 44,000,000. After such a year a falling off was to be expected. At present he could see no real decline in the demand for British goods; our intercourse with the Continent was five times greater than it was before the war, and instead of feeling any thing like despondency, he could not but look forward to the result with cheering hope.

Number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several ports of the British empire on the 30th September, 1816; distinguishing Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Plantations in America and the West Indies.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men and boys, usually employed.
England	17,442	2,152,968	134,060
Scotland	2,958	263,536	18,775
Ireland	1,178	63,229	5,681
Plantations	3,775	279,643	16,859
Guernsey	65	7,237	494
Jersey	77	7,992	636
Isle of Man	369	9,335	2,315

Total reg. 25,864 2,783,940 178,820
S. 30, 1816.

March 18.

On motion of Lord Holland, grounded on a letter to Sir Hudson Lowe, from Count Montholon, one of Bonaparte's family, the subject of Bonaparte's treatment was gone into by Parliament, and the complaints in relation thereto, from Lord Bathurst's statement, were proved to be unfounded.

Lord Bathurst states, that the original regulations in regard to Bonaparte's correspondence have not been varied,—that much pains have been taken to gratify his wishes in furnishing him with books,—that a circuit of 8 miles is allowed him for air and exercise; that his table is bountifully supplied; for that in his family, which consists of 10 persons, 19 bottles of wine, besides 3 bottles of porter, are consumed daily,—that the eatables are in

proportion to the drink—and that, in short, the annual allowance for his support is 12,000*l.* sterling.

Further proceedings on this motion were negative without a division.

The Island of Tristram de Cunha, to the southward of St. Helena, has been taken possession of, and stores, &c. sent from the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of forming a garrison similar to that at the Island of Ascension.

A London paper says British manufactures produce 100 per cent. in Mexico. But they must be smuggled. A hat sells for 1000 dollars.

The semi-annual dividend of the bank of England for April 7, 1817, is fixed at 5 per cent.

Lord Castlereagh has stated it to be the intention of the British Government to observe strict neutrality between Spain and her revolted colonies.

Spain is said to have applied to England for assistance against her revolted subjects, and has been refused.

The amount of tea consumed in England amounted in the year 1814, to 24,640,000*lb.* The custom-house duty, in the course of that year, upon tea sold for internal consumption, amounted,

At 6 per cent. to something about.....250,000*l.*
And the Excise duty, at 90 pr. ct. to....3,880,000

4,130,000*l.*

The internal consumption of the last year did not exceed 20,480,000*lb.* of tea—less by above one-sixth, than the consumption of 1814; while the revenue collected in 1816 amounted to somewhat less than 3,000,000*l.*; a decline, during only two short years, of above 4 millions of *lbs.* or 1-6th in the weight of tea consumed, and of nearly 1,100,000*l.* or more than a fourth in the ad valorem duties.

April 5.

Extract from the first report of the Select Committee on Finances, printed by order of the House of Commons.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the *Income and Expenditure* of the United Kingdom for the year ending the 5th of January, 1817, and the probable Income and Expenditure for the two succeeding years, have, in the report, proposed the reduction, regulation or abolition of a list of places, which occupies six pages. The report will probably do much towards an economical reform.

April 7.

A Bill, which has recently received the Royal Assent, gives great facility to persons who are desirous of proceeding as settlers to his majesty's provinces in North America, inasmuch as by reducing the Tonnage to be

allowed to each individual during the passage, it enables the Masters of vessels, proceeding to these Colonies, to take passengers at a much lower rate than has been hitherto demanded. For the information of those who are desirous of availing themselves of the encouragement which is given by Government to settlers, we subjoin a copy of the reply given to applicants of this description :

Downing-Street, 1817.

“Sir—In reply to the inquiries which you have made with respect to the encouragement which will be given to persons, proceeding as Settlers to Canada, I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you, that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to provide during the present year any mode of conveyance for persons desirous of emigrating to British N. America. But that if such persons can provide for the expense of their own conveyance to Canada, Lord Bathurst will recommend them to the Governor of the province, in order that they may receive on their arrival a grant of land proportioned to their means of cultivation, and some assistance in agricultural implements.”

Liverpool, April 17.

The appearance of the wheat lands in the principal corn districts, is generally good.—The season for spring corn sowing has been so fine, that the barleys are nearly got in through Norfolk, and the other eastern counties; and if the lands continue to work kindly, as they have done for the last two or three weeks, the oats will be got in seasonably.

Glasgow, April 20.

The shawl trade in Glasgow has improved so much as to enable the Manufacturers to advance their Journeymen's wages 4*s.* per week.

At most of the north country markets, the price of corn has fallen from 3 to 4 shillings per quarter.

Dublin, April 25.

The scarcity of provisions has been so great in Ireland as to attract the attention of Government, but the prospect is, that the coming year will be a year of plenty.

More ground had been ploughed this year within 30 miles of Dublin than had ever been before within the memory of any living person. The spring had set in three weeks earlier than usual, and an early and plentiful harvest was expected.

Married.] In London, on the 10th of April, at St. James's Church, the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, to Lady Caroline Paget, oldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesea.

In England, Mr. J. Clarke, formerly wool-comber, fish-monger, walking stationer, cop-

perplate printer, perpetual motion projector, chair bottomer, working mouse-machine-maker, and showman—but now, alas! bill distributor and poster, printer's devil! &c. to Mrs. *Sarah Spriggs*, relict of the late Mr. James Spriggs, match-timber and mop-merchant.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in the 37th year of his age, on Tuesday, 25th March, Michael Anderson, printer of the Edinburgh Journal.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of March 3, announces the re-instatement of Prince Talleyrand in the place of High Chamberlain; and it is stated, that on the preceding day, he had an audience of the king for half an hour.

In the Sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, on Friday, an objection was urged to a clause of the Budget, which assigns about seventy-five thousand pounds for the relief of Spanish, Portuguese, Egyptian, and other Emigrants. The Minister of the Interior defended the clause, and at the close of his speech there were some touching exhortations to moderation and forgiveness, which drew loud plaudits from all parties. There are, it seems, between four and five hundred Egyptian emigrants at Marseilles.

The Budget finally passed—135 to 88, the amendments having been got rid of by the previous question.

Paris, March 8.

The Dey of Algiers is said to have granted new facilities and great advantages to French commerce.

Funds at Paris, 8th March, 61*l.* 60*c.*

The French Marshal Savary, has published a pamphlet. He does not deny the murder of Wright, but throws the blame on Fouché.

The statue of General Moreau is one of the number which are to ornament the bridge of Louis 16th, at Paris.

They have commenced at Lyons the manufacture of Crape, in imitation of that of Canton. The Dutchess of Angouleme has had the first piece.

A new law of exchange has been made in France.—Payment or acceptance of European drawn bills on France, must be demanded within six months from date, on pain of forfeiture of claim.

March 11.

The hotel de Brienne has been sold to government for 852,333 francs, by Marie Letitia Ramolino, widow of Charles Bonaparte.

The trial of Marshal Grouchy for high treason and contumacy, was to commence on the 17th or 18th of March. It was whispered in some of the circles at Paris, that a general law of Amnesty was under the contemplation of government.

M. Rioust, who had been prosecuted for writing a work entitled *Carnot*, has been con-

demned. He is fined 10,000 francs and is to be imprisoned for two years.

March 15.

A new pamphlet, entitled *La Coalition et La France*, was seized yesterday evening. This act of authority took place at the requisition of the King's Attorney-General, who specifies, that he had received a diplomatic notice from the Duc de Richelieu, containing the official complaints of the British and Austrian Ambassadors on the violent attacks directed against their governments in this pamphlet.

The Emperor of Morocco has allowed grain to be exported to France, duty free.

March 17.

The Rhone, the Loire, the Rhine, the Marne, and the Seine, have all overflowed their banks.

The Clergyman who refused to give absolution to a young lady, on the eve of her marriage, because her intended husband, *M. Picard*, was a dramatic writer, has been condemned to one month's detention at the Seminary, by the Metropolitan Chapter.

March 24.

It is mentioned in the Italian papers, that the Emperor of Austria has proposed to the King of Sardinia to have a canal cut at common expense, from Alexandria across the Appennines to the fort of Sapore. This important work, which will form a communication between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genes, and which will be of immense advantage to commerce, was projected and proposed in 1808 by the Count of Chabrol, the prefect of the department of Montebotte, and its execution was decreed and even begun.

On the 18th of March, about half past 3 o'clock in the day, several meteoric stones fell in the Cantons of Castlemoron and Muncial, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, accompanied with violent detonations.

March 30.

A great disturbance has occurred at the Theatre Francaise, at the performance of a tragedy, in which there are many allusions to Bonaparte's present situation. Many persons were wounded. The riot was suppressed by the military, and general arrests were made. The author wishes to remain unknown. The repetition of the play is forbidden.

Louis is restored to health.

April 1.

British transports had arrived at Calais, for the purpose of taking a part of Wellington's army to England; 2500 of these troops were embarked on the 28th March.

There were no less than *nineteen* theatres and other places of exhibition open on the 9th March, in Paris and the suburbs.

Louis the 18th had ordered his palace to be new furnished, in order to give encon-

ragement to the manufacturers in Lyons; and introduced, into numerous places, soup establishments, *a la Rumford*.

It was announced that the last colony to be surrendered to France by the treaty of Paris, (Senegal,) had been delivered up the 26th January.

The French stock continued rising. Five Per Cents were from 61 to 62.

Paris, April 5.

At Boulogne, a loan of 150,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of grain, for the purpose of furnishing bread at a cheaper rate to the working classes.

The slow but steady rise of French stocks is considered as good evidence of the permanency of the existing order of things.—Five per cents are from 63 to 64, a height we believe to which they seldom attained in the best days of Bonaparte.

Died.] In Paris, April 4, Marshal Andrew Massena, Prince of Esling, Duke of Rivoli, Grand Cross of St. Louis, the Legion of Honour, St. Stephen, St. Hubert, &c. aged 59. He was the second Marshal of the French Empire, and his renown, as the "*favourite child of victory*," fills a large page of the French war annals. He was an early and sincere adherent to Louis 18th, and is said to have left fifteen millions of francs. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

M. Amar, formerly of the Convention, and one of the Regicides. He was allowed to remain in France because he had not accepted any office after Bonaparte's return from Elba.

SPAIN.

February 16.

Spain is represented to be in a very quiet and oppressed condition. Internal communication is very much obstructed, and misery reigns in every part of the country, especially among the troops. The greatest part of the army is in Catalonia, where soldiers and labourers are dying with hunger.

An insurrection has taken place at Valencia, which has cost many lives, and the garrison of that city has been changed on account of the unwillingness it manifested to assist in quelling the disturbances. A new levy or contribution of 40,000 men is about to be made without distinction of classes, and they are intended to replace the old troops whose time is up, and whose fidelity is suspected.

The illustrious Deputy of the late Cortes, Garcia Herreros, lately died in his confinement at the presidio of Alucema, on the coast of Africa. The hardships he experienced during his previous captivity for nearly 2 years in the dungeons of Madrid, had so much debilitated his health and preyed on his constitution, that it was impossible for him long

to survive the horrors of a fortress, which, from its insalubrity and want of supplies, even of water, is not suitable for the punishment of the very worst malefactor.

The King of Spain has issued a further order for the release of State Prisoners.—Many still remain.

An earthquake was felt at Barcelona on the 18th of March, which was likewise felt at Lerida, at Saragossa, and at Madrid. It was very severe and extensive.

SWITZERLAND.

Emigrations to America from Switzerland and the southern parts of Germany are numerous,—the Swiss government is endeavouring to check them.

Lausanne, March 21.

Intelligence from Altorf, of the 10th of March, mentions, that, by reason of the great quantities of snow and ice, the inhabitants of these mountainous countries are in continual danger. In the Cantons of Glaris, and Uri, the falling of the masses of snow has destroyed a great number of farms, and likewise the pasture ground and cattle. The roof of one church has been forced in.

The news from Tyrol is equally distressing.

A number of successive earthquakes, up to the 14th, have affected the whole chain of the Alps, and caused much terror, as well as injury, by avalanches.

In connexion with the subject of these earthquakes, it is interesting to notice the fact, that the present season throughout Switzerland and Germany, and almost all Europe, has been; and is, remarkably fine; the labours of the farmer having commenced two months earlier this Spring than last. On the subject of the phenomena exhibited in Europe, much speculation has been indulged.

ITALY.

Rome, January 10.

A great quantity of papers relative to the Stuart family and the attempts of the Pretender have been lately seized and sealed by order of Government. The whole quantity weighed 7 tons. They begin with James 2d, and come down to the death of Cardinal York. They embrace every thing, from plots of invasion and correspondence with foreign powers, to the amour of the Pretender and the domestic details of the Court of Albany. Nearly all the principal families in Scotland and Ireland appear to have been engaged in the Pretender's cause.

The pope has restored the independence of the little republic of St. Marino.

His Holiness the Pope, though now in his 75th year, is in the full enjoyment of his health and faculties. He has recently concluded the arrangements relating to religion in the kingdom of Brazil; and has demon-

strated in it all that wisdom of which he has given so many proofs.

A new census of Rome has been taken, and the number of souls found to be 129,000. Turin contains 88,588 souls.

Naples, Feb. 18.

Charles IV. of Spain is daily expected here; accompanied by his Queen, and the Ex-Prince of Peace.

March 5.

The English have augmented their force in the *Ionian Republic*. The allied Sovereigns have placed this republic under the Protectorship of Great Britain; which to maintain itself, must have a large military force, and execute exact justice.

The population of the islands which compose this republic is estimated as follows:

Corfu,	60,000
Cephalonia	60,000
Zante,	40,000
St. Maura,	20,000
Cerigo,	10,000
Thiaki,	8,000
Paxe,	8,000

Total, 206,000

Messina, March 15.

After several days of cold and severe weather, the north wind ceased yesterday suddenly, and we began to enjoy the mild temperature of Spring. At ten minutes before six in the evening, the beauty of the day was disturbed by the violent shock of an earthquake. This phenomenon, which recalls such sad remembrances amongst us, though of short duration, was attended with a most tremendous uproar. The houses in this city, however, have not experienced the least damage.

Rome, March 29.

The Prince Carignan is daily expected in this city. As he is heir to the throne of Sardinia, in the event of the decease of the reigning King and the Prince of Genoa, without male issue, some importance is attached to his visit. It is conjectured that a contract of affiance is on the *tapis* between this Prince and the Princess, daughter of the Queen of Etruria, now resident in this city, who is, at this time, but 7 years old.

Lucien Bonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the United States of America;—but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Bonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners whom they admit into their Society are a great many British.

Longevity. On the 15th of December a Catholic Priest proceeded on foot to the Cathedral of Adria in Lombardy, and returned

thanks for having attained his 110th year, without infirmities or sickness! He was accompanied by an immense concourse of people, and chaunted the Cathedral service in a firm, manly, and dignified voice.

The Ex-Empress, Maria Louisa. This princess lives in a style of great splendour at Parma, but without ostentation. With the Noblesse of the country she has little society. The greater part of them were ruined in their property by the French Revolution; and the whole body, like the rest of their brethren in most parts of Italy, are at the very lowest ebb in point of character and education.

The disposition of the Ex-Empress, Maria Louisa, is extremely mild; her manners unassuming. Her natural reserve, the French mistook for hauteur, of which, in fact, she has not the slightest trait. The few persons whom she admits to her society, are so far from being treated as if they were paying their court to a Princess; that they soon feel themselves easy in their conversation with her. The usual accomplishments of her sex she possesses in more than the usual degree. She plays on the violin, and sings extremely well.

GERMANY.

Ratisbon, February 10.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Prince Primate, Charles de Dalberg, Archbishop of Ratisbon, *ci-devant* Grand Duke of Frankfort, died in this city. He was also Co-adjutor of the Elector of Mayence, to whom this territory belonged; and Bishop of Constance. On the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine by the battle of Leipsick, and the consequent loss of his Grand Duchy, he obtained from the Diet of the Empire the principalities of Ratisbon and Aschaffenburg, with the title of Prince Primate. He was a man of science, and one of the honorary members of the French Institute, with Fox, Jefferson, Weyne, Humboldt, &c.

The Prince of Schwartzburg is said to have been cured of his *paralysis* by an attack of the *gout*.

Munich, March 11.

The Princess of Wales arrived here from Milan. The Court offered her apartments in the palace, but she declined taking them.—She will probably stay some time here, and then, as she does not return to England, set out on some new expedition. She goes to Court, and is attended in her walks by her ladies, three Turks and several footmen.

She is one of the most singular characters of the age.

Elberfeld, March 12.

There have passed through our town within the last fortnight two prisoners of war, returning from Russia. They have stated, that there are still in the remote provinces

of Russia many prisoners, who only want the necessary means to return to their country. One of these soldiers was a Frenchman, the other a native of this town. He had dwelt in a Russian town named Gewersdensky-Gorod, which seemed to be situated towards the south, but a very great distance from Moscow. In the month of March 1816, the time of his departure, there were there 300 prisoners, all Germans. The Frenchman had resided, up to July 1816, in a place named Molanka, which he stated was situated in Siberia. On the 18th of July he had set out from it with a column of 700 prisoners, 23 officers, and nine medical men, under the conduct of a captain; but only 300 arrived on the frontier of Prussia, the rest having perished on the way. About the end of January they arrived at Berlin; the Frenchman set out from that city with 41 Hessians for Cassel. He assures us, that when the column passed the town of Colouga, there were in it 720 other prisoners of war engaged at work on a canal which they were digging near that town, and which they said was to be united with the Black Sea. At Moscow he had seen 1,100 other prisoners, French, Germans, and Neapolitans. According to what he had heard, there were 4000 foreign soldiers at this moment on the march to Germany. The Authorities of Elberfeld have prepared a process verbal of the assertions of the two soldiers.—*Le Moniteur.*

Vienna, March 16.

Prince Antony, of Saxony, and the Arch Duchess Maria Theresa, his consort, sister to the Emperor, are at present on a visit at this Court. The Prince of Bavaria, brother to the Empress, is also here. Preparations are making for the departure of the Arch Duchess, betrothed to the infant Peter of Portugal, for Brazil.

The actual armed force of Austria is computed at 530,000 men.

Mantua, March 31.

A considerable sensation and no little dissatisfaction have been excited, by a note addressed by the Elector of Hesse Cassel to the Diet, in which he refuses to recognize their right of interfering between him and his subjects, some of whom had carried their complaints and reclamations to the Diet. In the case of the *Steward Hoffman*, the Diet had decreed restitution and indemnity, which the Elector has declined according, as at the instance of the Diet. The members of this assembly have highly resented this indignity, and published an answer to the note of the Landgrave, in which they maintain their right of interposing, on the ground that "Germany had not been delivered, at the price of the blood of her people, from a foreign yoke, and restored to the dominion of legitimate sovereigns, to be made the victim of arbitrary impositions." The Sovereigns have gene-

rally avowed their determination to support the authority of the Diet.

Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemburgh, lately married to Mademoiselle de Metternich, is to be appointed Viceroy of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels, March 1.

Abbe Fære has been imprisoned at Brussels.

Some disturbances, which the military quelled, have taken place in French Flanders, from the scarcity of provisions.

A new duty is laid on shipping entering and leaving the Scheldt. The inhabitants of Belgium complain of it.

The population of the Netherlands is estimated at 5,226,000.

March 29.

The Prince of Broglie, Bishop of Ghent, has been proceeded against for his presumption in forbidding the Ecclesiastics in his diocese, to grant absolution to such as had sworn fidelity to the King and Constitution.

April 2.

The number of English embarked and embarking at Calais, to return to England, amounts to 6,500, including all the superior officers and Commissaries going home. The horses that go with them are from 1000 to 1200, both of the cavalry and artillery. These troops take with them 30 pieces of artillery, and the necessary ammunition waggons. The British cavalry remaining in France are still to remain in the same cantonments, on the sea-coast of French Flanders.

PRUSSIA.

Brandenburg, Feb. 16.

According to official accounts, symptoms of the plague have appeared in Moldavia, and the Austrian Government has suspended communications with that country, and ordered a quarantine of 20 days at Cheynowitz for goods and persons.

Berlin, March 29.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Bernbourg, arrived in this city last evening, with the Princess Louisa his daughter, the intended bride of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Prussia.

March 30.

The Prussian Council of State have assembled at the Royal Palace, in this city. Their proceedings were commenced by a communication from his Majesty, accompanied by the ordinance, directing the formation and prescribing the duties of the Council. The Prince de Hardenberg, the President, delivered, in the name of the Council, an Address of thanks to the King, who terminated the sitting by a Speech, expressing his confidence in the wisdom and attachment of the Council. Among

the members of this arc, Prince Blucher, Count Balow, and Prince de Wittgenstein. The Council was in three days afterwards to proceed to business.

It is expected this Council will form a new Constitution for Prussia and a new system of finance.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, March 28.

A Swedish writer against Bernadotte's becoming King, has been condemned to death, but fled, and is outlawed.

The Swedes possess 5,000 trophies of victories in former times.

The Treaty of Commerce lately concluded between Sweden and the United States of North America, upon principles of reciprocity, is ratified by the King, but will of course not be made public here till after the ratification is received from America.

Upon the invitation of the Russian Court, his Majesty the King of Sweden has acceded to the Holy Alliance.

The conspiracy which had been formed at Stockholm for the purpose of assassinating the Prince Royal and his son, on the 12th March, was communicated to him in an anonymous letter in time to defeat the plot.

The son of Gustavus, who was set aside to make room for Bernadotte, is living at the court of Wirtemberg, the king being his cousin; he is an accomplished young man, about twenty, educated in the Protestant religion. He is besides nephew to the Emperor Alexander.

Count Gyllerstrom, marshal of the court and proprietor of estates in Pomerania, is exiled from the kingdom; he is to leave this capital in 3 days. There exists here at this moment a fermentation in the public mind, of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences. The Government displays great energy. Vigorous measures are spoken of, proper to repress the parties which are showing themselves in the kingdom.

Mr Collin, Optician of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, has invented an instrument, by means of which, objects at the bottom of the sea may be distinguished, at the depth of sixty fathoms, or three hundred and sixty feet.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 8.

The amount of goods imported into this place last year was above 90,000,000 of roubles, and that of goods exported nearly 77 millions and a half. A new Imperial Decree has been issued, respecting travelling from, and to Russia, the object of which is to extend the communication of the subjects with foreign countries.

The Grand Duke of Russia, Nicholas, will arrive at Berlin about the 15th of March,

where his marriage with the Princess Charlotte is to be solemnized.

The Emperor has induced the Nobility of Courland to give freedom to their peasants.

The Russian Captain Gallowin, three years a prisoner at Japan, is about to publish a narrative.

The bears have appeared in much larger numbers than usual between Irkutsk and Nerischinck, in Siberia, 12 or 1500 leagues from the capital of Russia. They penetrated with fury into the hamlets and remote habitations, the inhabitants of which had for a time much difficulty in repelling their attacks. About Werchne Oudensk, there were 400 of these ferocious animals.

ASIA.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 15.

M. Von Rosenfeld, who had attracted universal attention by the inoculation of the plague, after having happily passed thirty-eight days in the Lazaretto without any accident, was attacked by the disorder on the thirty-ninth day, and on the fortieth fell a victim to his exertions in favour of humanity.

The Turkish Government still resists the importunities of the British Ambassador for it to acknowledge the Independence of the Ionian Republic.

An earthquake has recently done much damage at Jerusalem.

It is said that, after some skirmishing between the Turks and Persians, their differences have been adjusted. It is also asserted that the new Governor of Bagdad has taken possession of the government without bloodshed.

The Grand Seignor is upon the best footing with the Deys of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli. It is generally supposed that he will avail himself of this circumstance to act with vigour against the rebel Bashaws of Egypt.

Constantinople has been again a prey to the ravages of fire. On the 18th of Feb. 300 houses were burnt; and on the 21st another fire broke out in the same quarter, which destroyed all those which the first conflagration had spared. Whether this terrible visitation was the effect of accident or design is not mentioned.

It is stated, that from Odessa, last year there were exported, in 1366 ships, goods to the value of 5,406,000 roubles, and only to the amount of 403,600 roubles imported. Among the 846 large ships which arrived, were 407 Russian, 258 English, 101 Austrian, 25 French, 23 Turkish, 15 Swedish, &c.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta, Dec. 25.

The Javanese, it would appear, are not so well reconciled to their old masters, the Dutch,

having again the dominion over them, as to leave the new authorities without apprehensions of serious evils taking place on the departure of the English. A reinforcement of Dutch troops was expected at Batavia, about the end of November; and it is not improbable, that, until they arrive, the English will not take their leave.

The Rajah of Nepaut has died lately of the small pox. One of his Queens, one of his concubines, and five other females, were voluntarily burned on his funeral pile.

A native of Burdwan, 18 years old, born blind, lately received his sight at the hands of Doctor Luxmore, a distinguished operator. When any object was presented to him, after he had acquired his new faculty, he could declare its colour, but none of its other qualities, without subjecting it to the scrutiny of his other faculties, in the use of which he had been experienced.

An expert swimmer and diver has been lately hung at Calcutta, for drowning women, when they were bathing, by swimming under the water and seizing them by the feet, and dragging them under, to rob them of their ornaments, which they always wear while bathing.

AFRICA.

It is understood that the Deys of Tunis and Tripoli have not made any change in their measures towards the Christian powers; that their forces are in the same state as that in which they were at the time of Lord Exmouth's expedition; that as for the Dey of Algiers, he has, in a great measure, repaired the fortifications of that Port; that he already reckons in his marine, eighteen armed brigs, which are daily exercised in his presence in the road.

The troops of the country adore the Dey; they have perfectly acquired the European military tactics, and the Ottoman Porte, with whom the Dey is on the best terms, will probably exert itself to undertake something against the Pasha of Egypt.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Revolution in Chili. On the 12th February, in the plains of Chacabuco, a division of the royal army, 1800 strong, was defeated with great loss by the patriot forces under the command of Jose De San Martin; 450 killed, 600, including 30 officers, taken prisoners, a standard, 1000 stand of arms, and 2 field pieces, constitute the loss of the royalists, while the patriots lost but 100 men.

After the battle, the royal governor, Marco del Pont, finding no vessels at Valparaiso to aid his escape, fled to the south, but was soon apprehended. On the 16th February,

Brig. Gen. Don Bernardo O'Higgins, who, together with Don Miguel Soler, had distinguished himself in the battle of Chacabuco, was placed, by the people of St. Jago, at the head of the government, with the title of Supreme Director.

VENEZUELA.

Barcelona, after having been taken and held by the patriots, for a few weeks, was retaken by the royalists on the 7th of April.

MEXICO.

The republican cause in this province is represented as likely to succeed. The patriot forces are stated at 18,000 men, well organized and disciplined, and under able leaders occupying the heart of the country.

This section of the country, embracing a population of one million souls, is under the government of a congress. These republicans have taken the United States for their model, and if report be true, that Apodaca, the Governor, who was said to have cut off their last hope, by taking the principal patriot officers into his service, took that step more certainly to effect the independence of Mexico, which he is now supposed to intend, the prospect is, that the second sovereign power in the western hemisphere will be the nearest neighbour to the United States.

The City of Mexico contains 180,000 inhabitants.

BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18.

Monte Video has surrendered to the Portuguese, but the Spanish forces are laying waste the surrounding country, and concentrating themselves for another contest, in which it is thought probable that they will succeed.

Buenos Ayres stands on the river La Plate, 220 miles from its mouth. The harbour is one of the worst in the world, shallow and unsheltered. The town contains about 50,000 inhabitants. The country is populous, and the soil rich. The price of a good horse is 50 cents, and so up to 20 dollars; of a bullock, 2 dollars to 7; of sheep, in the interior, 6 1-4 cents a head. The country abounds in fruit trees, and vines, but there are few or no forest trees.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

Revolution in Brazil. On the 6th March a revolution commenced at Pernambuco, and on the 7th a new provisional Government was established, and every thing restored to tranquillity.

It seems the revolutionists had been maturing their designs for several years, and for their consummation, had fixed on the birth day of one of the Princes of Portugal, when all the military would be under array at the celebration, and which would arrive in June.

But the scheme leaking out by accident, about sixty of the principal patriots were proscribed, and Domingos Jose Martins, the most considerable of the whole, was seized and imprisoned. On the 6th, however, as the Adjutant was reading to a regiment on duty, the names of certain others who had been proscribed, he called the name of an officer standing near him, who instantly killed him. The patriots forthwith declared themselves. Martins was liberated by the intrepidity of his younger brother, and taking the lead of his associates, the citizens joining with his armed followers, the military force of the government was soon subdued or brought over. The Governor himself, who had fled to Port Broom, was, together with the fort, delivered up by his own soldiery.

The Provisional Government is in the hands of four men, viz. Martins, Montenegro, Araugo, Mendosa, who are represented to be men of capacity and vigour.

The officers of the old government for the most part are retained by the new; with such moderation and unanimity has the revolution been conducted. Despatches have been sent to Great Britain and the United States by the new government, requesting the recognition of its independence, and offering liberal terms of commercial intercourse. The province, or captainship of Pernambuco, extends from Rio Grande south to Rio St. Francisco, about 340 miles, and contains about 3,000,000 of inhabitants. It is the most valuable part of the Brazils, and that from which the prince has derived his richest revenue.

Parabra and Rio Grande have declared themselves independent.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Montreal, April 15.

Statement of imports and exports at the Port of St. Johns, for the quarter ending 5th April, 1817.

IMPORTS.

195 bbls. pot and pearl ashes; 24,448 pounds butter; 19,945 do cheese; 8,287 do. tallow; 6,400 do. fr. codfish; 800 do. honey; 775 do. poultry; 38 do. flax; 109 bushels nuts; 43 do. oats; 38 do. apples; 22 do. grass seed; 3 bushels flaxseed; 30,900 feet pine boards; 44 feet maple do 1400 staves; 14 boxes garden seeds; 260 geese; 30 turkies; 7 tons hay; 3 bls., 138 kegs, and 200 jars oysters; 214 head cattle.

EXPORTS.

11,590 lbs. dry codfish; 400 do. flour; 1,539 bushels salt; 64 do. wheat; 78 1-2 bls. fish; 487 gallons rum; 45 do. brandy; 33 do. gin.

Kingston, April 19.

A flock of 315 sheep, belonging to Captain W. Gill, has been wintered on the Gallos

Island, on Lake Ontario, without a single handful of hay, or any covering but the bushes. They were salted regularly twice a week. They subsisted entirely on ground hemlock and moss wood. In the severest weather they retired to the swamps. The sheep are in better order this spring than they were when they were put on the Island last fall. This Island lies 39 miles from Kingston, and 12 from Sackett's Harbour.

Married.] Mr. Edward Hartley, merchant, to Miss Martha Moore. Mr. J. H. Dorwin, to Miss Isabella Williamson.

Died.] Mr. Joseph Gouverneur. Dame Elizabeth de Chape la Corne. Rev. Jehosaphat Mountain, D.D. aged 70, Official of Lower Canada, and Rector of Christ Church, Montreal.

Quebec, March 6.

On Sunday afternoon, left town for the Indian country, the Hon. Wm. Bachelior Colman, and John Fletcher, Esq. with a Proclamation, in the name of the Prince Regent, for healing the differences and contentions between the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies.

April 19.

The season is more backward than remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants in the country: the ground is no where visible in any part of the country surrounding Quebec. The ice on the river is apparently as strong as in the month of March, and carriages and sleighs still pass without danger. From every appearance there is room to apprehend a very backward spring.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States is making a tour of the middle and northern states.

Promotions and Appointments to fill vacancies in the army of the United States.

Corps of Artillery.—2d lieut. Wm. Coffie, to be 1st lieut. 20th April, 1817, vice Kincaid, resigned. 3d lieut. John R. Sloo, to be 2d lieut. 20th April, 1817, vice Coffie, promoted. 3d lieut. Henry Griswold, to be 2d lieut. 1st May, 1817, vice Campbell, resigned.

1st regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Lt. Col. Jas. V. Ball, major of the 6th infantry, to be lt. col. 31st March, 1817, vice Croghan, resigned. Brevet major R. Whartenby, captain of the 7th infantry, to be major, 30th April, 1817, vice Jesup, promoted.

3d regiment of Infantry.—Brevet col. Thomas S. Jesup, major of the 1st infantry, to be lt. col. 30th April, 1817, vice Brearley, promoted.

4th regiment of Infantry.—1st lieut. Otho W. Callis, to be captain, 12th March, 1817, vice Taylor, resigned. 2d lieut. Richard M. Sands, to be 1st lieut. 12th March, 1817, vice Callis, promoted.

5th regiment of Infantry.—2d lieut. Edmund Kirby, to be 1st lieut. 1st May, 1817, vice Adams, resigned.

6th regiment of Infantry.—Brevet major Gad Humphreys, captain, to be major, 31st March, 1817, vice Ball promoted. Brevet capt. Elijah Boardman, 1st lieutenant, to be captain, 31st March, 1817, vice Humphreys, promoted. 2d lt. John Ellison, to be 1st lieut. 31st March, 1817, vice Boardman, promoted.

7th regiment of Infantry.—Brevet colonel D. Brearley, lieutenant colonel of the 3d Infantry, to be colonel, 30th April 1817, vice McDonald, resigned. 1st lieutenant John H. Mallory, to be captain, 30th April 1817, vice Whartenby, promoted. 2d lieutenant Richard W. Scott, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April 1817, vice Ross resigned. 2d lieutenant Lewis Lawshe, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April, 1817, vice Goodwyn, resigned.

8th regiment of Infantry.—1st lieutenant Thomas Mountjoy, to be captain, 15th January 1817, vice M'Keon. 1st lieutenant Robert Houston, to be captain 31st March, 1817, vice Bissell, resigned. 2d lieutenant George Kennerly, to be first lieutenant, 15th January, 1817, vice Mountjoy, promoted. 2d lieutenant R. Humphreys, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Houston, promoted.

Rifle Regiment.—Brevet lieut. col. Talbot Chambers, major, to be lieutenant colonel, 8th March, 1817, vice Hamilton resigned. Brevet Major Willoughby Morgan, Captain, to be major, 8th March, 1817, vice Chambers promoted. 1st Lieutenant James S. M'Intosh, to be Captain, 8th March, 1817, vice Morgan, promoted. 2d Lieutenant Abner Harrison, to be 1st Lieutenant, 1st March, 1817, vice Laval, resigned. 2d Lieutenant John Hollingsworth, to be 1st Lieutenant, 8th March, 1817, vice M'Intosh, promoted. 2d Lieutenant Bennet Riley, to be

1st Lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Heddelston, resigned.

Appointments.—Perrin Willis, late captain 2d Infantry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General, 3d April, 1817. Elisha L. Allen, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 8th March, 1817. George C. Clitherall, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 8th March, 1817. John Carpenter, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 9th April, 1817. W. J. Clark, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 26th April, 1817. Arthur Nelson, to be surgeon's mate, 6th Infantry, April 26th, 1817.

Marine corps of the United States. List of officers to the retained corps, under the Act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1817, entitled "An Act to fix the Peace Establishment of the marine corps." Franklin Wharton, lieutenant colonel commandant.

May 5. Captains.—Anthony Gale, Archibald Henderson, Richard Smith, R. D. Wainright, William Anderson, Samuel Miller, John M. Gamble, Alfred Grayson, William Strong.

First Lieutenants.—F. B. Bellvue, Charles Broom, Lyman Kellogg, Benjamin Richardson, Samuel E. Watson, Francis B. White, Wm. L. Brownlow, William Nicoll, Thomas W. Legge, Charles Lord, W. H. Freeman, Levi Twiggs, Joseph L. Kuhn, John Harris, Henry Olcott, Samuel B. Johnston.

The following eight Second Lieutenants are promoted First Lieutenants, April 18th, 1817.

Thomas A. Linton, James I. Mills, Richard Auchmuty, Park G. Howe, James Edelin, George B. English, Christopher Ford, Richard D. Green.

Second Lieutenants.—Edward S. Nowell, Elijah J. Weed, Robert M. Desha, Shubael Butterfield, John S. Page, Thomas G. Chase, Henry E. Dix, Robert Kyman, Aug. A. Nicholson, John A. Duncan, Edward B. Newton, Augustus De Rumford, William Brown.

ART. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MARRIED J At Dover, mr. John Stocker, of Boston, to miss Martha Trask. Mr. William Perkins to miss Nancy Read. Mr. John Tapley to miss Lydia Read. At Gilmanton, mr. Peter Folsom 3d, to miss Joanna Smith. At Haverhill, William Jarvis, Esq. late American consul at Lisbon, to miss Ann D. Bartlett. At Henneker, Lieutenant James H. Ballard, of the United States' army, to miss Maria Darling. At Portsmouth, Captain John Salter to miss Sarah Tibbetts. Mr. Eben Lord to miss Susan Hickey.

Died. J At Chesterfield, mr. William James, 23. At Concord, mr. Barnard, 63. At Dover, mrs. Anna Farrar, 60. At Hampton, mr. Thomas Leavitt, 41. At Hanover, mr. Amos Wardell. At Londonderry, Rev. James

Adams. At Portsmouth, mrs. Mary Sheafe. Mary Morse, 86. Mr. Samuel Lear, 62. Mrs. Charlotte Hardy, 38. Mrs. Abigail Marsh, 32. At Haverhill, Myra Montgomery, 22.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, May 2.

The formation of an oblong Area 250 feet in length and 100 feet broad, leading from Court-street to Brattle Square, which is to be terminated by a magnificent edifice for the accommodation of all the Scientific, Literary and other Societies in this place, is to be immediately commenced. This building will present two splendid fronts—one immediately upon Brattle Square, and the other aspect distant about 250 feet from Court-street. The Athenæum, the Agricultural, An-

fiquarian, Historical, Linnæan, and Philosophical SOCIETIES will here be supplied with commodious and elegant rooms for the reception of their respective collections.

The estimated amount which will be required to carry this scheme into effect is about 100,000 dolls. which can probably be readily obtained; since it is easy to be demonstrated that, by the execution of the whole plan, a very considerable private profit can be combined with interesting improvements, which, if not now adopted, may be forever abandoned. We make a very limited calculation when we say, that more than 100 persons in Boston are worth upwards of 100,000 dls. each; of consequence it requires only a subscription of two months interest upon their capital (or 1000 dolls.) to build the contemplated structure.

It has lately been decided, in the Supreme Court of this state, that the captain of a *registered*, as well as of a *licensed* vessel, bound to a port in the United States, is not *obliged* to take an *outward* pilot on board.

The cut-worms this spring have done much damage to the grass, in this state. They commence their depredations about 5 o'clock P. M. and cease about 7 in the morning. Their progress is in a right line, and when they meet obstructions, they persevere till they surmount them or perish. Furrows cut in front of their march have been found, in most cases, an effectual obstacle. They do not touch clover. This insect is in the caterpillar form, and is not the larva of the locust, which resembles the locust itself, and is of a brown colour with a light longitudinal stripe; its head is lighter than its body, and it appears very voracious.

Married. At Boston, Mr. Peleg Sprague to miss Nancy Lovett. Mr. Amos Read to miss Abigail Davidson. Mr. Math. Freeman, jr. merchant of Concord, to miss Charlotte Kettell. Harrison Gray Otis, jr. Esq. to miss Eliza Henderson Boardman. Mr. Stephen Ingalls to miss Mary Wright. Mr. Samuel McKay to miss Catherine Gordon Dexter. Mr. Joshua Crane to miss Lucy Sanger. Mr. John Hammond to miss Elizabeth Fesenden. Mr. Isaac Butterfield to miss Elizabeth A. Burnham. Mr. Pearson Wild, jr. of Braintree, to miss Elizabeth H. Thayer. Mr. Benjamin West, jr. to miss Eliza Ann Jarvis. Mr. Henry Bell to miss Betsey Sanford. Mr. Daniel Safford to miss Sarah Ashton. Captain Reuben Russell, of Nantucket, to miss Phebe Stevens. Mr. Adam Foster to miss Hannah Champney. Mr. Joseph Gragg to miss Susannah Gragg. Nantucket, Mr. James Baker to mrs. Mary Dunham. Ipswich, Mr. Levi Lord to miss Elizabeth Kimball. Mr. Thomas S. Ross to miss Abigail Goodhue. Mr. Thomas Gould to miss Lydia Burnham. Mr. John C. Jewett to miss

Judith Martin. Mr. Charles Dodge to miss Eliza Grew. South-Reading, Doctor Thaddeus Spaulding to miss Sarah Hart. Charlestown, Samuel Y. Knowell, of Boston, to miss Nancy Calder. Newburyport, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon to miss Sarah Ann Perkins. Hingham, Mr. Alexander Hitchborn to miss Cinderella Gardner. Mr. Nathaniel Upham to miss Phebe Kimball. Mr. Benjamin C. Frost to miss Lydia Rice. Framingham, Mr. Jonathan Hill to mrs. Elizabeth Cole. Mr. Dana Manson to miss Eliza Sanger. Dedham, Mr. John W. Child, of Roxbury, to miss Sally Richards. Mr. Janson Hartshorn, of Roxbury, to miss Olive Ellis. Natick, Doctor Alexander Thayer, to miss Susan Biglow. Salem, Mr. David Beckett, to miss Elizabeth Townsend. Levi Wallis, to miss Macy Bartlett. Amherst, Mr. John Putnam, to miss Sabrina Wiley. Quincy, Mr. Jedediah Adams, jr. to miss Preble Brackett. Mr. Thomas Taylor, to miss Ann Adams. Portland, Rev. Joseph F. Chamberlin, to miss Mary C. Delano. Mr. Nathan Sawyer, of Boston, to miss Harriot Little. Mr. John Lassell, to miss Mary Thomas. Mr. Webber Noble, to miss Sarah Green. Mr. Richard S. Goodhue, to miss Sally Quincy. Randolph, Jonathan Wild, to miss Relief Niles. Rochester, Captain John Gurney, to miss Dolly Bolles. Fairhaven, Mr. Thomas Allen, of Dartmouth, to miss Polly W. Collins. Rehoboth, Deac. Reuben King, to miss Mary Garfield, both of Attleborough. Beverly, Captain Samuel Ives, to miss Mary Dyson. Mr. Benjamin Elliot, to miss Susan Smith. Springfield, T. Dickman, editor, to miss Sarah Brewer. Westminster, Rev. Cyrus Mann, to miss Nancy Sweetser. Scituate, Mr. Elijah D. Wild, of Hingham, to miss Temperance James. Wilbraham, Rev. David L. Hann, to miss Eunice Sexton. Newbury, Mr. Robert Griffin, to miss Nancy Bartlett. East Hampton, Mr. Richard Morgan, to miss Roxana Alvord. Grafton, Mr. Reuben P. Leland, to miss Lucretia D. Ellis. Mr. Jonas Greenwood, to miss Elizabeth U. Warren. Hallowell, (D. M.) Mr. Ichabod Nutter, to miss Sarah Copeland. Vassalborough, Mr. Daniel Marshall, to miss Elizabeth Deunett.

Died. At Boston, mrs. Hannah Gilbert, 34. Miss Clarissa Wells, 19. Mrs. Sarah Gould, 36. Wm. Henry Barnard, 4. Christopher Sheppard, 78. Hannah Hayden, 84. John Homer, 81. Mrs. Abigail Brooks, 34. James E. Guild, 11 months. Mrs. Joanna Powers, 60. Elizabeth Dominique, 3 months. Mrs. Sarah Rainsford, 34. Mr. Zimri Eveleth, 53. John L. Towling. Mr. Henry Spear, 37. Charles L. Simpson, 14 months. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, 30. Mrs. Gracy Curtis, 47. Charles Kennedy, 5. At sea, Mr. George Gore, of Boston, 33. Mrs. Anna Bartlett, 93. Captain Nathaniel Good-

vell, 40. Mrs. Anna Kingman, 57. Mrs. Ann Southack, 67. Mr. Joseph Allen Crocker, 29. Mr. Thomas Jones, 22. Mr. Jonathan Abrams, 78. Mr. John Fisk, 75. Mrs. Sarah Phillips, 65. At Barre, Mr. James Hamilton, 83. At Bath, Rebecca M. Marsh, 14. Mr. John Whittamer, of Bath, at sea. Mrs. Priscilla Smith, 45. At Beverly, Mrs. Eunice Gould, 19. At Biddeford, Captain Lewis Young, 43. At Buckstown, Mrs. Susan Parker, 58. Cambridgeport, Mr. Noah Butts, 48. At Castine, Captain John Perkins, 80. Charlestown, Mr. Thomas Knox, 75. Mrs. Joanna Ireland, 35. At Cornville, Miss Sally Fowler, 23. At Cumberland, Doctor Abel Mason. At Dedham, Mr. John Kilbourn, 25. At Dorchester, Mr. Samuel Richards, 52. At Falmouth, Mrs. Eunice Merrill, 34. At Goshen, Captain Thomas Weeks, 82. At Grafton, Miss Anna Flagg, 23. At Hallowell, Mr. Wm. E. Wingate, 26. Nathaniel G. Smith, Deputy Sheriff. At Harvard, Mr. Ellis C. Tyler, 43. At Hubbardston, Mr. Wm. Brittan, 19. At Hingham, Mrs. Lucy Lincoln, 47. At Stockbridge, Mr. Wm. Root, 51. At Saco, major gen. Cyrus King, 54, late member of congress. At Salem, Mrs. Susan Beckett, 94. Mr. John Norfolk, 75. Mrs. Mary Toppin Pickman, 73. Mrs. Eliza Sprague. Mr. John Devereux, 63. Miss Elsy Devereux, 18. Widow Luscomb, 80. At Pittsfield, Mr. Daniel Parsons, 44. At Worcester, Captain Joseph Holbrook, 68. Mr. Robert B. Brigham, 41. Newbury, Mrs. Martha Morse, 38. Mrs. Sarah Adams, 28. Mr. Joseph Jacques, 90. At Newburyport, Charles Enoch Pike, 17. Mr. Jonathan Call, 68. At Milford, Mr. Thomas Bowker, 27. At Phillipston, Captain Thacher Rich, 77. At Mendon, Mrs. Chloe Southwick, 71. At Suffield, Captain Oliver Parsons, 48. At Nantucket, Mr. Jethro Mitchell, 78. At Westport, Mr. Benjamin Gifford, 89. At Alfred, Mr. Jonah Ponah, jr. 23. At Fryburg, Mr. Asa Buck. Samuel Buck. At Phillipsburg, Mrs. Mary Hill, 40. At Kennebunk, Mr. Joseph Hobbs, 74. At Vienna, James Cockran, 50. At Bowdoinham, David Plumer, 23. At Medford, Mrs. Ruth Harvington, 40. At Tewksbury, Deac. Ezra Kendall, 97. At Deerfield, Doctor Elihu Ashly, 68. At Howe, Horace Burr, 17, of hydrophobia, occasioned by skinning a fox which had died of that disease many weeks before. At New Bedford, Mrs. Catherine Howland. Mr. Joseph Olds, 85. At Milton, Mrs. Penelope Rowe, 81. At Rochester, Mrs. [Samuel] Savery, 65. At Wareham, Doctor Alex. Mackie, 75. At Westford, Jeremiah Hildreth, Esq. 46. At Wiscasset, Miss Harriot Shepherd, 26. At Lunenburg, Nancy F. Putman. At Royalston, Mr. David Mead, 98. Miss Susan Goddard, 38. At Sterling, Mr. Peter Kendall 2d, 30. At Sheffield, Doctor Syl-

vester Barnard, 59. At Waterville, Captain E. Moore, 65. At Ipswich, Mr. Daniel Thurston, 70. At South Berwick, Timothy Cutler, Esq. 82. At Sudbury, Mrs. Dolly Wheeler. At Marblehead, Captain Joseph Barker. At Orange, Mrs. Rest Lord. 53. At Woolwich, Hon. Nathaniel Thwing, 86. At Portland, Mrs. Eunice Starbuck, 33. Mrs. Mehitabel Johnson, 23. Captain Amos Webber, 34. At Weymouth, Mrs. Lydia Reed. At Oxford, Mrs. Dolly Harris. Mr. Josiah Gleason. Mrs. Rebecca Kingsbury. At Natick, Mr. Jonathan Dunn, of Boston, 37.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Nathaniel Knight, Rep. is elected Governor of Rhode Island. His opponent was Governor Jones.

Col. Wm. Gibbs is chosen Major. Gen. of Rhode Island.

Married.] At Newport, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock to Miss Eliza Stevens. Mr. Allen Crocker Curtis, Merchant, of Weedham, to Miss Lucy Brown, of Boston. At Little Compton, Mr. Richard Davenport to Miss Rhoda Coe.

Died.] At Providence, Mr. Isaac Eveleth, 77. Miss Mary Keene Whitney, 16. Seth Amiel Wheaton, of Pro. at Gibraltar, Midshipman, 19. Mr. Stephen W. Eddy, 28. Mr. Stephen Thornton, 51. Mr. Wm. Wirman, 20. Mrs. Amy Brown. Capt. W. E. Fillinghart, 40. At Bristol, Mr. Lemuel Clark, 80. Mrs. Abby Davis, 19. At Portsmouth, Mr. Edward Hale, 82. At Cumberland, Doct. Abel Mason. At South-
Kingston, Gideon Clark, Esq. 78. At New-
port, Mr. Jonathan Walke, 90. At Little
Compton, Mrs. Deborah Manchester, wife
of Mr. Daniel M. aged 33; her infant child;
her mother, Mrs. Hannah Brownell, aged
59; and her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Brown-
nell, aged 98.—Thus, in the course of 13
days, did death make a conquest over four
generations, all from one house, and all in
lineal descent, from the eldest down to the
infant.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

A course of instruction has commenced, at this institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet and Mr. Laurent Clerc. The domestic concerns of the establishment are managed by the Rev. A. O. Stansbury and lady.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. The Asylum will provide for each pupil board, lodging, washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct manners, and morals; fuel, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school room; for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of two hundred dollars.

2. In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

3. No pupil will be received for a less term than one year, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in case of sickness.

4. Payments are always to be made one quarter in advance, for such pupils as reside within the state, and six months in advance for such as reside without it, for the punctual fulfilment of which satisfactory security will be required.

5. Each pupil, applying for admission, must not be under nine years of age, of good natural intellect, free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious or infectious disease.—A certificate of such qualifications will be required, signed by the clergyman of the place in which the pupil resides, or by two other respectable inhabitants.

By order of the Directors,

MASON F. COGSWELL, }

DANIEL WADSWORTH, }

Hartford, 21st March, 1817.

Jeremiah Day, Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil. of Yale College, has been elected President of that Institution, vice Timothy Dwight, S. T. P. deceased.

Supreme Court of Fairfield County, Connecticut,

John Whitney vs. Lovejoy, Dec. term, 1816.

This was a special action on the case, instituted by Mr. Whitney, a merchant of Boston, vs. Lovejoy, as owner of the stage, in which Whitney was a passenger, which was turned over by the carelessness of the driver, and Mr. W. much injured—Verdict for the plaintiff, 250 dollars damage, and costs of suit. At the same term, was tried a cause, vs. same defendant, in favour of a lady that was run over by the defendant's stage, driven by another of his heedless drivers—Verdict, 500 dollars and costs.—The damages and costs in both, amounted to about 1000 dollars.

Married.] At New-Haven, mr. Charles L. Strong to miss Joannette A. Bradlee. At Litchfield, Charles Perkins, esq. of Norwich, to miss Clarissa Deming. At Waterford, mr. Daniel Ames, of Montville, to miss Asenath Powers. Mr. Winthrop Hurlbut, of Lyme, to miss Patty Smith. At New London, mr. Samuel Cooley to miss Mary C. Penniman. At Stonington, mr. Rowland Stanton to miss Maria Palmer. mr. Gurdon Trumbull to miss Sarah A. Swan. At Torrington, mr. Wm. Whiting Jr. to miss Almada Beach. mr. Norman Wilson to miss Laura Kimberly. Mr. Elizur Wolcott to miss Esther Lewis. Mr. Prescott Pond to miss Eliza Palmer.

Died.] At Hartford, mrs. Lucy Steel, aged 55. Eliakim Hitchcock, 74. Mr. John Ingham, 52. At Middleton, mr. Phineas Spelman. At Norwalk, mr. Samuel Keeler, 73.

At Farrington, Capt. Luke Wadsworth 58. Mr. Asahel Wadsworth, 74. At East Had-dam, capt. Jonathan Ormstead, 90. At Torrington, mrs. Esther Gaylor, 63. Miss Nancy Gaylord, 27. At New Haven, Widow Mary Sloan, 69. At Bridgeport, Mr. Lewis Morgan, 19. At Wethersfield, Mr. Stephen Willard, 76. At Boston, mrs. Chloe Howard, 74. mrs. Martha Colton, relict of the late Rev. Geo. Colton. At Chatham, mr. Ransom, 100 years and 7 months. At Winchester, Nelson Bull, 81.

VERMONT.

Married.] At Burlington, David Stone, Esq. to Miss Sarah T. Eaton, of Northampton, Mass.

Died.] At Windsor, William Leverett, Esq. 57. At Orwell, Col. Joseph Mayo, 68; miss Lucy Mayo, 65. At Westminster, Dr. Jonathan Rodgers.

NEW-YORK.

A STATEMENT

Of the aggregate of the valuation of real and personal Estates in the several counties in the state of New-York, as returned to the Comptroller's Office, for the year 1815.

COUNTIES.	VALUE IN DOLLARS
Albany	13,716,315
Allegany	1,678,32
Broome	2,258,764
Cayuga	4,865,299
Chautauque	862,843
Chenango	3,310,126
Clinton	1,507,281
Columbia	7,361,759
Cortland	1,742,640
Delaware	3,273,800
Dutchess	19,171,383
Essex	1,067,539
Franklin	593,575
Genesee	4,885,921
Greene	4,279,479
Herkimer	3,111,113
Jefferson	4,325,890
Kings	2,568,144
Lewis	1,773,985
Madison	4,019,352
Montgomery	7,761,407
New-York	81,637,512
Niagara	2,779,988
Oneida	9,454,468
Onondaga	3,610,379
Ontario	12,657,968
Orange	8,213,688
Otsego	5,547,648
Putnam	2,098,099
Queens	5,587,120
Renselaer	8,330,726
Richmond	681,368
Rockland	1,857,028
Saratoga	2,169,256
Schenectady	2,169,256
Schoharie	3,109,564
Seneca	3,825,921

St. Lawrence.	2,447,417
Steuben	2,030,757
Suffolk	6,834,906
Sullivan	1,529,943
Tioga	2,144,279
Ulster	4,273,970
Warren	1,223,844
Washington	3,018,924
Westchester	12,195,164
	<hr/> 293,882,224

ANNUAL CENSUS,

Of the Humane and Criminal Institutions in the city of New-York, collected by the attending minister, John Stanford, A. M.—May 1st, 1817.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Boys,	66
Girls.	47
	<hr/> —113

CITY ALMS-HOUSE,

Including children out at nurse.

White men,	368
White women,	393
White boys,	396
White girls,	242
Black men,	29
Black women,	47
Black boys,	13
Black girls,	11
	<hr/> —1500

CITY HOSPITAL.

Patients,	190
Maniacs,	79
	<hr/> —268

DEBTORS' PRISON.

In confinement, including the liberties, 300.

BRIDEWELL,

White men,	44
White women,	17
Black men,	26
Black women,	33
Boys,	7
	<hr/> —127

PENITENTIARY, BELLEVUE.

White men,	82
White women,	40
Black men,	86
Black women,	29
	<hr/> —189

STATE PRISON.

White men,	624
White women,	19
Black men,	80
Black women,	29
	<hr/> —752
Total,	3249

N. B. Total, last year, 2401
Increase, 848

The Comptroller has reported to the Senate, that the sum of 538,000 dollars remains to be raised by lotteries, by provisions enacted

anterior to the late session, and that more than six years will be required to complete the drawings.

Appointments by the Council of Appointment.

Queens. Effingham Lawrence and Jacob Townsend, Judges: Thomas Powell and Cadwallader Roe, Coroners.

Sixty five thousand dollars were distributed from the school fund of this state, during the last year. The returns of the militia, give an aggregate of 106,000 men, including 97,639 infantry, 6,434 artillery, and 2,808 cavalry. There are 96 news-papers printed in this state—8 daily, 8 semi-weekly, the rest weekly.

Married.] At New-York, Wm. Glover, Esq. of the Island of Tortola, to miss Caroline Matilda Gerard. Mr. Joseph Semister, of Manchester, Eng. to miss Truelove Smith, of Dudley. Mr. Lancaster S. Burling to miss Cornelia Ann Coventry. Mr. Alex. Ogervie to miss Jane A. Gibson. Mr. Ralph Olmstead to miss Mary Jackson. Joshua L. Pell, Esq. to miss Mary A. Ball. Mr. Alex. D. Berry to miss Sarah A. Lent. Mr. James Murray to miss Margaret Riley. Mr. James De Peyster Stagg to miss Ann Zabriskie De Peyster. Mr. Michael Lambert to miss Eliza Missing. Mr. Hector Kennedy to mrs. Henrietta Troup Clark. Mr. Wm. Courey to miss H. Stakes. Mr. Wm. Macrea to miss Margaret Robertson. Mr. James Jarvis to mrs. Anna Cook. Mr. David Matthewson to miss Sarah Carson. Doct. Saml. Floyd to miss Augusta Van Horne. Capt. James N. Brown to mrs. Maria Bow-ering. Mr. John A. Clark to miss Catherine Ann Gale. Lt. Col. Croghan to miss Serena Livingston. Mr. Nich. Delaplaine to miss Lydia A. Andress. Mr. Abraham Van Buskirk to miss Ninette Driskell. Mr. Ezekiel G. Smith to miss Mary L. Mott. Mr. John Penn to miss Elizabeth Welch. Moses Spears to miss Jane Radcliff. Mr. Jacob S. Platt to miss Catherine E. Waldron. Mr. Geo. L. Bruce to miss Prowitt. Wm. Silliman, Esq. to miss Abigail Delia St. John. Mr. Morehouse Gray to mrs. Clarisa Hoyt. Mr. Joseph Hoxie to miss Eliza Blossom. At Newtown, L. I. Mr. David Van Vickle, jr. to miss Dorian F. Mc Donough. At Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Henry Marvin to miss Sarah Bedell. At Cow-Neck, L. I. Mr. Dow Ditmiss, of Jamaica, to miss Catherine Onderdonk. At Greensburgh, Mr. Ezra C. Woodhull to miss Mary Ann Howland. At Auburn, Mr. Willings Lothrop to miss Zillah S. Whedin. At Watertown, Mr. Alsworth Baker to miss Aris Coffen. At Waterford, Mr. Jacob S. Platt to miss Catherine E. Waldron. At Onondaga, Mr. Wm. Jones to miss Rebecca Harris. At Geneva, Mr. James Whaley to mrs. Eleanor Wood. Mr. Asa Smith to miss Esther Throop. At Charleston, Mr. Matthias J. Bovee to miss

Betsey Bovee. At Greenbush, mr. Gibly Wood to miss Rachel Breed. At Canandaigua, mr. David Benham to miss Sally Moore; mr. Ezra Darling to miss Lois Moore. At Buffalo, James L. Barton, Esq. to miss Sally M. Horner. Henry Coulson, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to miss Mary Hatt, of Ancaster, U. C. At Leicester, mr. Alva Risdon to miss Polly Babcock. Mr. Samuel Crossman to miss Harriet Roberts. At Cal- edonia, mr. Nathan Rue to miss Abigail Holloway. Doctr. John M. Herrington to miss Holloway. At Cato, mr. John Cooper to miss Amanda Cougharine. At Bath, mr. Anthony Palmouteer to miss Diana Potter. At Painted Post, Capt. John E. Mulholland to miss Olive Millard. At Lowville, mr. William Frazier, lately of British Navy, to miss Mary M. Donald. At Pompey, mr. John Gott to miss Malinda Carr. At Scipio, Don Pedro D. Silva, late from Portugal, to miss Esther Cromwell. At Cayuga, mr. Allurad C. Chamberlain, of Union Springs, to miss Eliza Rath- bun. At Newtown, mr. Asa Hibbard to miss Clara Fry, both of Ovid. At New Hartford, mr. Horace Butter to miss Hannah Wilbor. At Bridgehampton, mr. Jesse Topping to miss Melitable Talmadge. At Southold, mr. Rufus White, of Franklin, to miss Hannah Fanning. At East Hampton, mr. Peleg Rogers to miss Ruth Mulford. At Sharon, mr. Ellis Johnson to miss Hannah Estey. mr. Lewis Billings to miss Patty Willis. At Thomes, Doctr. Saul C. Upson, of Fabius, to miss Julia Ann Jones. At Kingsborough, mr. Philip Mills to miss Susanna Steel. At Woodstock, mr. George Freeman to miss Eliza Conner.

Died.] In New-York, Mr. Francis Winton aged 54. Mrs. Elizabeth Coles, 43. Miss Ardred Adain, 21. Capt. Jereme C. Dick- erson, 32. Mr. Silvian Bnotat, Miss Ann Barbara Shradly, 23. Mr. John S. Henry, 74. Mrs. Eleanor Mc Dowell. James N. Brown, 65. Richard Colles, 62. Mr. John C. Webber, 44. Mr. James A. Dunlap, 27. Mrs. Sarah Potts, of Birmingham. Mrs. Maria Ross. Mr. Joseph Ogden, 44. John I. Hicks, native of Newport, R. I. 32. Mrs. Margaret Wortman. Mr. Thomas Jones, 22. Mr. Jacob Walsted, 26. Mr. Joseph Lawrence, 34. Mrs. Ann Read. Mrs. Mary Daly, 60, of Cork (Ireland). Mrs. Catharine Williams. Mr. Samuel Hook, 29. Mr. William Webb, 28. Mrs. Lavina Wardell, 42. Capt. James Sanford. Mrs. Susan Ogden, 27. Mrs. Rachel Holly, 90. Mr. Jacob Busze. Mrs. Elizabeth Skiff, mr. Nathaniel Roe, 34. mr. James Johnson, 40. Mrs. Sarah Rykeman, 60. Richard W. Mooney, 27. Col. Benj. North, 68. Mrs. Margaret Gordon. Jo- tham Post, Esq. 46. Mrs. Margaret Lewelling. mr. Francis Bayard Winthrop, 64. Mrs. Hester Marsh. At Homer, mr. Joseph Watkins, 59. Flatbush, William Livingston, Esq. 64. Kingston, mr. Thomas Houghtaling,

65. Kinderhook; Cornelius Van Schenck, Esq. Capt. Abraham Van Beuren, 80. Athens, Mrs. Eleanor Wells, 52. Orville, Mrs. Mercy Ketch- am, 41. Painted Post, Mrs. Honor Rowley. Buffalo, Mr. William Wilus. Batavia, Mrs. Hannah Steves, 75. Phelps, Mr. Elijah Her- rick. Auburn, Mr. Jeremiah Vanderheyden, 19. Thomas, Mr. Henry Goodell, 40. Mr. Richard Ogden, 69. Mrs. Elizur Kenney. Mr. Samuel Peck, 40. Mrs. Nathan Salisbury, 73. Manlius, Mr. Salathiel Hammond, 57. Canandaigua, Mr. John Cooley junr. 47. Brutus, Mrs. Abigail Hall, 81. At Greenbush, Magdalene Van Beuren, 81. At Romulus, Mrs. Jane Henion. At Utica, Miss Dolly Stafford, 17. Mr. G. Christopher Meunhoeffer. At Watertown, Cyrenus Woodworth, 52. At Broadalbin, Montgomery county, on the 27th April last, Daniel M'Intyre, Esq. aged nearly 84. He was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country with his family and a few friends in 1775. In 1776 they commenced the settlement of the town, then a wilder- ness, where he died.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, May 26.

The Cut Worms and Hessian Fly have appeared in this part of the country, and the corn and wheat have suffered considerably.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Nicholas Dela- plaine, to Miss Lydia A. Andruss. At Belville, Mr. William Rolston to Miss Dow. At Rah- way, Anthony Woodward, Esq. to Miss. Eli- zabeth Mott.

Died.] At Princeton, Mrs. Ann Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Witherspoon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 21.

On Friday afternoon last, in the district court of the United States, Judge Washing- ton presiding, came on the trial of John Hart, one of the high constables of Phila- delphia, for having twice stopped the United States' mail stage, for not conforming to the municipal regulations of said city.—1st the western mail stage, for driving at a speed ex- ceeding 6 miles an hour—and 2dly, the east- ern mail stage, for not having bells attached to the horses, when carried upon runners. The charge of the judge, we understand, was in favour of the defendant, who was con- sequently acquitted by the jury, on Saturday afternoon. This decision may be viewed as settling a very important question in relation to the right of local authorities to enforce obedience to their wholesome regulations, which have been hitherto in some degree slighted, by those who considered they were acting under paramount authority.

An eastern paper mentions, that thirty mil- lion feet of boards, besides other lumber,

passed that borough, on the Susquehannah, during one week in April. These boards were estimated to be worth 600,000 dollars. The quantity of wheat that has been carried down that river is said to be greater this, than during any former year. A great portion of the productions which are floated to market upon the Susquehannah is from this state.

The legislature of this state, during the last session, made an appropriation of \$521,000 for the benefit of public works and internal improvements.

Philadelphia, May 17.

On Thursday, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this city, Judge Rush presiding, came on the trial of Lieutenant Uriah P. Levy, for having sent a challenge to the late Peter M. Potter. After an investigation of about two hours, the jury very promptly brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

Married.] At Philadelphia, John T. Griffith, esq. to miss Harriet Abercrombie. John Bowen, esq. Jam. to miss Martha P. Anthony. Mr. John M. Taber, of Easton, N. J. to miss Mary H. Newkirk. Mr. Samuel D. Harvey, to miss Elizabeth Chapman. Mr. Robert McClenachan, to miss Anna Maria Cloud. Mr. John Saville, to miss Eliza Baker. Mr. Joel Atkinson, to miss Rebecca Middleton. Mr. Nathaniel Potts, to miss Sophia Stokes. Mr. John Rogers, to miss Muhlenburgh. John W. Peters, to miss Sarah Livingston Linn. Mr. John E. Keen, to miss Mary Ann Stiles. Mr. John W. Peters, to miss Sarah L. Linen. Mr. Archibald Blair, jr. of Va. to miss Harriet Maria Freeman. At Pennsborough—Doctor Asher Davidson, of Jersey Shore, to miss Rachel Woods.

Died.] At Philadelphia—Mr. Frederic Heiss, 78. Mr. Joseph Williamson, 75. Mr. Edward Shoemaker. Mr. Robert Haydock, 63. Mr. Thomas Richards. Mr. Lewis Carson, 33. Mr. Pease Wadman, 78. Mr. Reed Williams, 38. Mrs. Catharine Rush, 110 years, 11 months. Mr. William Thackard, of Eng. Mrs. Mary Pitcher. Mrs. Aletta Warne. At Sunbury, Mr. Samuel Bellus. At Lancaster—Honourable Jasper Yeates. At Nippinrose Bottom, Mrs. Hannah M'icken. Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart.

DELAWARE.

Died.] In Delaware, James Raymond, esq. aged 70.

MARYLAND.

Died.] At Baltimore—William Van Wyck, esq. aged 69. Mrs. H. Barry, wife of the Rev. E. D. Barry. Mr. John Stewart, 58. Mr. Anthony Kimmel, sen. 72. Miss Eliza Shayman, 16. Lieut. Thomas W. Magruder, of the U. S. Navy, 27. Mrs. Margaret Taylor. Miss Ann Smith, 17.

At Waterloo, at the seat of the Hon. Judge Hanson, the Hon. Thomas P. Grosvenor, 38, a distinguished Member of Congress, and an eloquent advocate at the bar. Miss Caroline Hanson. In Frederick County, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Married.] At Washington—Samuel Anderson, Esq. of Hanover County, Va. to miss Susan Dayton Wheaton. Mr. Joseph Alexander Burch, to miss Elizabeth Bell.

Died.] At Georgetown, Arthur Shaaaf, esq. of Frederick County, Md. in the 49th year of his age. He had served with reputation in the Legislature and Executive Council of his native state, and had attained a distinguished rank at the bar for his learning and his talents.

VIRGINIA.

The Hessian Fly has done great damage to the wheat in this state and in Maryland. There is a kind of wheat, however, called, in this state, the Lawler wheat, and in Pennsylvania, *Jones' White Wheat*, that will effectually resist the fly. It is advised to sow this wheat thicker than usual, and, *early in the spring*, to plaster in broad cast.

In the city of Alexandria there are houses of all descriptions, 1385, including—

Places of Worship,	7
Academy,	1
Lancastrian Schools,	2
Banks,	6
Schools (private)	22
Brewery,	1
Sugar-Houses,	1
Potteries,	2
Brass Foundry,	1
Nail Factories,	2
Morocco Leather Factory	1
&c. &c.	

Norfolk, May 12.

An epidemic has prevailed for some time past in the town of Manchester, opposite to Richmond, which has carried off, in the space of six weeks, upwards of one hundred and thirty persons, chiefly negroes—a mortality heretofore unexampled in that place, the population of which, we believe, does not exceed 500. What renders this visitation the more painful, is, that among the number who have fallen victims, are many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants.

The Supreme Court of Virginia have decided on a case, in which the Judges tacitly admit, that a man may marry the sister of his deceased wife.

Married.] At Norfolk—Lieutenant Henry, of the navy, to miss Mary Ann Cassin. Robert Lowry, esq. to miss Elizabeth Armistead. Mr. Mark Parish, to miss Jane Latimer. Captain Ethan A. Allen, of the U. S.

Artillery, to miss Mary S. Johnson. At Alexandria—George Wise, esq. to miss Margaret Green. At Richmond, Mr. Josephus B. Cotton, to miss Abigail Clark. In Albemarle, Gen. Armistead T. Mason, to miss Charlotte Eliza Taylor. On Analoston Island, Mr. Wm. H. Barron, merchant, of Washington City, to miss Leeanah Mason, of Prince William County, Va.

Died.] At Norfolk, Major Peter Nester, a revolutionary officer. William Reynolds, 22. Richmond—Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard, of the theatre. Ebenezer Preble, esq. of Boston. David Ross, esq. 80. On his way to Jamaica, Captain John Augustine Thornton, of Culpepper County, 31. In Virginia, John Pollock, esq. 34.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern, March 19.

The Superior Court of Law for this County, commenced on Monday last, his Honour Judge Lowrie presiding. On Thursday, sentence of death was passed upon Benjamin Sparrow and Samuel Sparrow, convicted at the last term on an indictment for stealing, and Friday the 16th of May, appointed for their execution.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mr. Lewis Cutting, aged 24, of the firm of Barnard & Co. Boston. At Washington, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Bowen. At Cat-Island, Robert Smith, esq. 53.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Total value of exports from South Carolina, for one year, estimated at \$14,500,000.

Married.] At Charleston, Major G. H. Manigault, of the U. S. Army, to miss Ann Heyward.

Died.] At Charleston, William R. Jennings, aged 10. Mrs. Henrickson. Miss Mary Bird, 28. Aaron Smith, esq. 59. At Bowdoinham, Mr. Daniel Palmer, 23. At Georgetown, Major Savage Smith. Francis Marion Baxter, Esq. 35. At Petersburg, Major Philip Mayer, 51. In Abbeville District, Col. Joseph Calhoun, sometime member of Congress.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, May 5.

Population of the City of Savannah, 1st May, 1817, according to the Census taken: whole number of inhabitants, 7624 Whites, 3882; blacks, and persons of colour, 3742; and whole number in May 1810, 5215.

The value of the native products and manufactures of Georgia, shipped in one year ending September 1816, coastwise and to foreign ports, amounted to \$10,322,880.

The Common Council of Savannah have appropriated \$70,000 to change the culture of the lands in the vicinity of the city, thereby to improve its salubrity.

Died.] At Savannah, miss Catharine Whitfield, aged 25. Miss Eliza Whitfield. Mr. William Platt, of Con. Mr. John Benjamin Pinder. At Darien, Lieut. Wm. H. Brailsford, of the U. S. navy, 25.

KENTUCKY.

The cotton and wool factory of James Wier and Dr. Patrick, 13 miles from Lexington, Ky. was burnt down on the 27th ult. Loss \$40,000.

The cotton bagging factory of Messrs. Barr & Warfield suffered the same fate a few days previous.

It is estimated that 5000 hogsheads of tobacco were lost by the freshet in Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.

Salt.—The Nashville paper states that a Mr. Jenkins, living about 80 miles above Nashville, after boring 60 feet, struck the salt water, which immediately rose within 4 feet of the top of the earth—every 10 bushels of water make one of fine white salt. Twenty bushels are stated to be made in a day. The success of Jenkins has prompted several enterprising capitalists to purchase adjoining land, and begin other diggings. We wish them all success, and flatter ourselves that the day is not distant, when Cumberland river will furnish salt on better terms, than any other branch of the Ohio river.

OHIO.

Steubenville was laid out in 1798; by the census of last February, it contains 2032 inhabitants, 453 houses, 3 churches, a court-house, a market-house, 170 feet long, an extensive woollen factory, a paper-mill, and air foundry, a brewery, flour-mill, cotton factory, nail factory, &c. &c. &c.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent officer, dated Fort Osage, Feb. 28, 1817.

"We have had a pleasant winter, constantly cold and dry for about three months; rain in the winter is very rare in this country—the degrees of cold, vary, from 25 deg. above, to 6 deg. below 0, by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

"The emigration to this country, continues from unparalleled extent.—When I arrived here, last March, our nearest white neighbours were 120 miles below us, on the river: the distance now, is not half so great, to the verge of a settlement of whites, and I believe, some families have already advanced within 15 or 20 miles of us. As soon as the spring opens, several families will be as high, or higher than this post. Neither are they emigrants of the poorest class, but respectable farmers, and strong handed, bringing with them, their stock, teams, money, &c. &c. This is, probably, the easiest unsettled country in the world, to commence farming—

The emigrant has only to locate himself on the verge of a pairie, and he has one half of his land a heavy forest, and the other half a fertile plain, or meadow, covered with a thick sward of fine grass; he has then only to fence in his ground, and put in his crop. The country abounds with *salines*, and salt works, sufficient to supply the inhabitants with good

salt: a navigation almost to every man's door, which will give him a market for all his surplus produce, and bring to him all the necessary articles of merchandise. The soil and climate are favourable to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, and almost all kinds of vegetables which grow in the United States. L.

ART. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BOOKSELLERS, in any part of the United States, who wish to have their publications noticed in this Catalogue, will please to send copies of them to the Editors, as early as possible.

A Series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the Improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart, by ELIZABETH HAMILTON, author of Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education, Cottagers of Glenburnie, &c. Boston. WELLS & LILLY. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 522.

Very few have thought and written so justly and so well as Mrs. Hamilton. Her writings, also, impress on the mind, with peculiar force, a conviction of the earnest sincerity of the author; that she pursues her inquiries under the single influence of the love of truth, and that she writes to do good. Actuated by such motives, and having directed all her study of books and men, to the elucidation of sound principles of education, her admirable talents and copious knowledge, may well be expected to have achieved important results on this most interesting subject. In the first of the present Essays, she has urged, with much cogency of argument, the importance of a careful investigation and correct understanding of the nature and faculties of the mind, as necessary to the formation of a judicious system of education; and in the remaining essays, with great accuracy of observation, force of induction, and fulness and pertinency of illustration, she has explained the means by which those faculties may best be developed and improved. In short, few books in the language, display so much correct feeling, and sound practical philosophy as the 'Popular Essays.' L.

The Mother-in-law; or, Memoirs of Madame de Morville: by Maria Ann Burlingham. Now first published. Boston. ABEL BOWEN. 12mo. pp. 190.

The Complete Coiffeur; or, An Essay on the art of adorning Nature, and of creating Artificial Beauty. (*Ornamented with plates.*) By J. B. M. D. LAFOY, Ladies' Hair Dresser. New-York. Stereotyped for the proprietors. 12mo. pp. 88.

We have no information relative to this publication, but what we gather from the work itself. It is published in English and French, and was

evidently written in the latter. The translator has, however, had some friend to furnish him with a few Latin scraps, and an occasional preface to a chapter, that give to his version an air of originality, though it is very much inferior to the original; which is an amusing little volume, evidently written by a man of considerable taste and reading, though his diction is not equal, nor always idiomatic. It contains a variety of songs, set to music, which in the French are very pretty, but have generally suffered in the translation. We would have advised the proprietors before they had it *stereotyped*, to have had the proof revised by some one capable of correcting it. The following falsification of Lucan's celebrated line, is a fair specimen of the accuracy of the learned quotations in the translation,

"Victrise causa deis placuit, sed victa caloni."

The classical reader will instantly recollect the beautiful passage alluded to,

—Quis justius induit arma,
Scire nefas: magno se iudice quisque tuetur:
Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.
E.

Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians, by WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. MOSES THOMAS. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 1057.

Horrors of Slavery, in two parts. Part 1, containing observations, facts and arguments, extracted from the speeches of Wilberforce, Grenville, Burke, Fox, Martin, Whitbread, &c. Part 2d, containing Extracts, chiefly American, demonstrating that slavery is impolitic, anti-republican, unchristian, &c. By JOHN KENRICK. Cambridge, Massachusetts. HILLIARD & METCALF. 12mo. pp. 59.

Excentricities for Edinburgh, containing Poems, entitled A Lamentation to Scotch Booksellers; Fire, or the Sun-Poker; Mr. Champenoune; The Luminous Historian, or Learning in Love; London Rurality, or Miss Bunn and Mrs. Bunt. By GEORGE COLMAN the younger. *Reprinted from the edition published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, London. 18mo. pp. 38.*

The prominent feature of this production, as of all Colman's poetical vagaries, is obscenity. There is, however, a good deal of drollery in it,

which, in spite of the provocations to a different sentiment, with which it is combined, infallibly provokes laughter. In his story of 'Fire, or the Sun-Poker;' which is a travesty of the allegory of Prometheus's forming men of clay, and stealing from heaven the vital spark with which to animate them; alluding to the materials of which they were composed, he says, with some truth,

'Heaven knows, without such manufacture,
Nonsensical, Promethean stuff,

Our ticklish frames are frangible enough,
And neither sex can be insur'd from fracture.

Only peruse

The daily news:—

Read, when these Journals deviate into fact,
How many Female Characters are *crack'd*;
How many fashionable Fools, who dash'd
At fashionable Clubs, are lately *smash'd*;
How many *Members* of the State, contented
To patch up old divisions, are *cemented*;
And, then, alas! how all, but Poets, shake,
To find how very often Bankers *break*!—

A brittle world, my masters!

Full of disasters!

Men hold their lives by frail, and fragile leases,
And Women,—lovely Women!—fall to pieces.

E.

Readings on Poetry. By Richard Lovell Edgeworth, and Maria Edgeworth. Boston. WELLS and LILLY. 12mo. pp. 206.

This is an exceedingly pleasing volume, and eminently fitted to correct the taste of the young, and teach them to read understandingly. The selections which it contains, are fine, and the comments upon them, skilful and judicious. The authors have laid parents and children under many obligations, before this, by their numerous valuable works on the subject of education, and their masterly pictures of life, which are all strongly marked by sound sense and acuteness of observation. L.

An Inquiry into the effect of Baptism, according to the sense of Holy Scripture, and of the Church of England, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Mant's two tracts, on regeneration and conversion. By the Rev. JOHN SCOTT, M. A. Vicar of North Ferriby, &c. with an appendix, containing the author's reply to Dr. Lawrence. New-York. JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 12mo. pp. 299.

The Evangelical Guardian and Review. By an association of Clergymen in New-York. For May 1817. Vol. I. No. I. New-York. JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 8vo. pp. 48.

The Narrative of ROBERT ADAMS, an American sailor, who was wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the year 1810; was detained three years in slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months in the city of Tombuctoo. With a map, notes, and appendix. Boston. WELLS and LILLY. 8vo. pp. 200.

This book contains much important information on a very interesting subject,—the interior of Afri-

ca. The narrative comprehends the geography and population of the country,—the disposition, manners, and customs of the people,—throws some light upon the natural history of a part of the world very little known,—and is particularly full in its details concerning the celebrated city of Tombuctoo. It is direct and simple, and the internal evidence of its veracity, is strongly corroborated by important coincidences with accounts already given by the most reputable travellers into the same regions. L.

A Letter of Advice to his grand-children, Mathew, Gabriel, Anne, Mary, and Francis Hale, by Sir Mathew Hale, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles II.; now first published. Boston. WELLS and LILLY. 12mo. pp. 206.

If an author's weight of character can establish a claim to the careful perusal of what he may have written, this book comes before the public with the strongest recommendation. The author was more celebrated for wisdom, than any man of his time. Bred a lawyer, after having risen through several gradations of honour, he was, under the reign of Charles II., appointed Lord Chief Justice. His intellect was vigorous and comprehensive,—his mind was enriched by various and extensive learning,—and he lived in a period remarkably calculated to enlarge his experience, for, from the execution of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II., not only was the political constitution of England twice revolutionized, but the manners of the people, also, the whole social economy, underwent two important changes. Thus qualified to give advice, he has drawn out a theory of life, perhaps unrivalled for the excellent method in which it is arranged,—for the extent and minuteness of observation which it exhibits,—and for the discrimination, prudence, and clear-sighted wisdom, with which it is applied to the various ages, talents, sex, and temperament of his grand-children. The book is a treasure. L.

Lectures on Ancient History, Comprising a general view of the principal events and eras in civil History, from the Creation of the world, till the Augustan age. By Samuel Whelpley, A. M. Member of the Lit. and Phil. Soc. of New-York. New-York. VAN WINKLE and WILEY. 12mo. pp. 324.

This appears to be a compendious little volume, and well calculated for the use of schools. Its contents are thrown into the form of Lectures, a mode of teaching which we highly approve, when it is intended to accompany and illustrate a course of study, but not as a substitute for it. We think the elementary parts of education are most easily inculcated in this way, and are of opinion, that the progress of the learner would be much facilitated by having these elements digested into distinct courses, to be taken up at different times. Division of labour, is the great secret of improvement in every art, and one that, in our apprehension, would work a very salutary reform, by its application to the system of instruction. The fundamental principles of gram-

mar, arithmetic, rhetoric, geometry, astronomy, &c. might easily be communicated in colloquial language, and elucidated by familiar explication; and the leading facts of history and geography, might be enforced and impressed by constant reference to maps and globes. Habits of attention and reflection would, by such means, be insensibly formed, and the pupil be soon brought into a condition to learn, and inspired with zeal for the acquisition of knowledge;—this is accomplishing all that can be done for any one. E.

A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the Modern Astronomy, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D. of Glasgow. New-York, KIRK and MERCEIN.—8vo. p. 275.

We have been exceedingly gratified by this book. The subjects of the discourses are new and uncommonly interesting, and in the discussion of them, the author has exercised a strength of logic and a reach of thought,—and animated them with a fervour of feeling, and illuminated them with a blaze of eloquence rarely paralleled.

Conscious of the goodness of his cause, and well-equipped for the contest, he descends into the arena, with the step of strength, and a glorious zeal for the vindication of some of the most consoling and assuring doctrines of the Christian religion. But that, for which, we think, the reverend author deserves especial praise, is the large and liberal spirit of just philosophy, with which he has entered on the subject before him, and which has obviously contributed to the strength of his argument, and been a principal weapon of his victory. On this point he thus delivers himself. ‘I look for a twofold benefit from this exhibition, (viz. that of the Scriptural authorities in the Appendix)—first, on those more general readers, who are ignorant of the Scriptures, and of the richness and variety which abound in them; and, secondly, on those narrow and intolerant professors, who take an alarm at the very sound and semblance of philosophy, and feel as if there was an utter irreconcilable antipathy between its lessons on the one hand, and the soundness and piety of the Bible, on the other. It were well, I conceive, for our cause, that the latter could become a little more indulgent on this subject; that they gave up a portion of those ancient and hereditary prepossessions, which go so far to cramp and to enchain them; that they would suffer theology to take that wide range of argument and illustration which belongs to her, and that, less sensitively jealous of any desecration being brought upon the Sabbath, or the pulpit, they would suffer her freely to announce all those truths, which either serve to protect Christianity from the contempt of science, or to protect the teachers of Christianity from those invasions, which are practised both on the sacredness of the office, and on the solitude of its devotional and intellectual labours.’ L.

New Missionary Field—A Report to the Female Missionary Society for the Poor of the city of New-York and its vicinity, at their quarterly prayer meeting, March 1817, by

VOL. I. NO. II.

Ward Stafford, A. M. New-York, printed by J. Seymour, 8vo. p. 56.

Mr. Stafford's report develops some very curious and interesting facts, in relation to the mental and moral condition of a large portion of the population of our cities. It is well entitled. We fear, that in our ardour to scatter the truth in remote regions, we have neglected to till our own vineyards. Though we would not have charity end at home, we would, at least, have it begin there. We trust that the reverend gentleman's labours will have a good effect; and sincerely hope that his example may not be without its influence. He appears to be inspired with a commendable zeal, and professes to be animated by a catholic spirit. E.

A History of the Origin and first ten years of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the Rev. John Owen, A. M. &c. &c.—New-York, JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 8vo. p. 634.

This is the most wonderful eleemosynary institution that any nation can boast. It was established in the year 1804, by an association of pious and liberal persons, for the purpose of distributing the scriptures among the poor of their own country, and other Christian communities, and of promoting their translation into the various languages and dialects of the globe. What success has crowned these benevolent exertions, may be gathered from the fact, that, in eleven years from its organization, the society had expended on these objects, more than a *million and a half of dollars*, and caused the scriptures to be translated into *sixty-three* different tongues. All who feel interested in the great object of this Society, will take pleasure in tracing its progress. E.

The Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D. of Glasgow. Philadelphia, ANTHONY FINDLEY. New-York, KIRK and MERCEIN, 12mo. p. 248.

This is substantially the article furnished by the Rev. author, on the same subject, for the Edinburgh Cyclopaedia, and is an interesting, candid, and able investigation of the grounds of Christian faith; with a refutation of some of the objections that have been urged against revelation, by sceptics and infidels. Dr. Chalmers places his argument on a high and independent footing. In the search of truth, he solicits no concession, employs no sophistry, and shrinks from no conclusion. As an evidence of the spirit in which he has entered upon his undertaking, we subjoin an extract, highly honourable to his catholicism. “Now we are ready to admit, that as the object of the inquiry is not the character, but the truth of Christianity, the philosopher should be careful to protect his mind from the delusion of its charms. He should separate the exercises of the understanding, from the tendencies of the fancy, or of the heart. He should be prepared to follow the light of evidence, though it may lead him to conclusions the most painful and

melancholy. He should train his mind to all the hardihood of abstract and unfeeling intelligence. He should give up every thing to the supremacy of argument," &c. "To form a fair estimate of the strength and decisiveness of the Christian argument, we should, if possible, divest ourselves of all reference to religion, and view the truth of the Gospel history, purely as a question of erudition. If, at the outset of the investigation, we have a prejudice against the Christian Religion, the effect is obvious; and without any refinement of explanation, we see at once, how such a prejudice must dispose us to annex suspicion and distrust to the testimony of the Christian writers. But even when the prejudice is on the side of Christianity, the effect is unfavourable on a mind that is at all scrupulous about the rectitude of its opinions."

E.

Instrumental Music for the Piano Forte, composed by Philip Trajetta, Esq. Periodical. Book I. Published by the Author.

Harold, the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of the 'Bridal of Triermain.' New-York, JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 12mo. p. 144.

This is a Six-Canto Ballad, in the slipshod measure of modern poetry. It seems to be an imitation of all the faults, and a few of the excellencies, of all the popular rhymers of the age. The phrase, scenery, and costume are Scott's, the character is Byron's; Coleridge might put in for the plot; the agents are Lewis's,—and the style halts between Southey and George Colman. It has two good things about it,—the beginning and the end,—but, as in a packed bale of cotton, there is a great deal of rubbish stuffed in between them. We think it probable, however, that it will fall in with the prevailing taste; and are, ourselves, inclined to be in tolerable good humour, with a

—*Minstrel who hath wrote,
A tale, six cantos long, yet scorned to add a note,*

E.

Narrative of the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey.—To which is now added, an account of the rise and progress of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. New-York, W. B. GILLEY, 12mo. p. 480.

This memoir of Mr. Frey, the celebrated converted Jew, is written by himself. He is apparently a man of learning, of great simplicity of heart, and a sincere convert to the christian faith. He is now prosecuting his labours in this country, and this Fourth Edition of his narrative, with additions, was published under his own eye. As far as we can judge, from a very cursory survey, it is an interesting volume. E.

Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain, by M. De Rocca, an officer of Hussars, Knight of the Legion of Honour.—Translated from the French by Mary Graham, from the second London edition. Boston, WELLS and LILLY. 12mo. p. 262.

A well written, connected and vivacious Nar-

rative of the Events of the War in Spain, which came under the Author's personal observation, in 1809—9—10. E.

Jane of France, an historical Novel, by *Madame de Genlis*. Translated from the French; two volumes in one. Boston, WELLS and LILLY, 12mo. p. 58.

As a class, we are not fond of historical novels,—but we are partial to those of *Madame de Genlis*. She has associated her fictions with a romantic age, and names dear to chivalry. Her characters and incidents are her own. The heroes and heroines of her *Jane of France*, *Anne of Brittany*, *Duc de Lauzun*, *Duchesse de La Valiere*, &c. are the creatures of an enthusiastic imagination, that attaches itself to any trait of kindred character, and expatiates on what it loves. We have not had leisure to examine the merits of this translation. E.

The Ornaments Discovered, a Story in two parts. New-York, W. B. GILLEY, 12mo. p. 180.

The author of this interesting little story, has shown more than ordinary knowledge of human nature, and has drawn her juvenile portraits with no little discrimination. It cannot fail to fix the attention of those for whose use it was written; and is calculated to produce a benign influence, on characters yet in the bud. E.

Manuscript transmitted from St. Helena, by an unknown Channel. Translated from the French. New-York, VAN WINKLE and WILEY, 12mo. p. 204.

These memoirs may, or may not be authentic, but they are exceedingly interesting. This, however, is not surprising, for they relate the history of the most interesting man of this, or any other age. Besides describing the progress of Bonaparte from obscurity and weakness, to celebrity and power, and succinctly recounting the most prominent events of his life, as well as the most important crises in the affairs of Europe, they abound in sententious remarks, admirable for their profundity, and for the rapidity of mind which they indicate; though they, after all, excite their peculiar interest, by explaining the real trait in the character of the man, who is the subject of them, to which he was indebted for his rise as well as fall, and which constituted his *idiosyncrasy*. This trait was energy of will. This, in his rise, was accompanied by prudence; but success, by relaxing his vigilance, produced embarrassments in the complex plot of the sublime drama in which he was acting, and these, again, producing irritation, this energy became rashness, and wrought his fall. The style in which these memoirs are written, bears a close analogy to what we have heretofore seen of Bonaparte's style acknowledged as authentic, and appears a proper transcript of the character of the man. It is brief and piquant, and has a kind of spasmodic energy and movement, much like the rapid and terrible progress of his power, through continental Europe. It is occasionally elegant, and is at all times impressive, if not eloquent. L.

Matilda, or the Barbadoes Girl, a Tale for young people, by the Author of the Clergyman's Widow, &c. &c. Philadelphia, M. CAREY and SON, 12mo. pp. 175.

The name of Mrs. Hoffland will become deservedly dear to the rising generation. Indeed there are many adults who might peruse, with great profit, her interesting little stories, which are not less marked with tenderness than with morality. Her 'Son of a Genius,' 'Sister,' &c. which we have read with pleasure, warrant us in indulging a favourable opinion of a volume, at which we have only had time to glance.

E.

MANUEL, a Tragedy, in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 64.

BROKEN SWORD, a Grand melo-drama as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 39.

HOW TO TRY A LOVER, a Comedy, in three acts, as performed at the Philadelphia Thea-

tre. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 67.

THE FARO TABLE, or GUARDIANS, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, by the late John Tobin, Esq. author of the Honey-Moon, &c. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 58.

THE WATCH-WORD, or QUITO-GATE, a Melo-Drama in two acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 28.

THE SLAVE, a musical Drama, in three acts, by Thomas Morton, Esq. author of Speed the Plough, &c. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 60.

EACH FOR HIMSELF, a Farce in two acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 41.

THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY, a Burlesque Opera, by H. Carey, Esq. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. p. 12.

ART. 15. QUARTERLY REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, 3; Febris Remittens, 5; Febris Continua, 11; Febris Infantum Remittens, 3; Phlegmone, 6; Ophthalmia, 12; Catarrhus, 8; Cynanche Tonsillaris, 6; Cynanche Pharyngea, 4; Cynanche Trachealis, 3; Cynanche Parotidæa, 5; Pneumonia, 49; Pneumonia Typhodes, 4; Bronchitis, 3; Enteritis, 1; Hepatitis, 2; Rheumatismus Acutus, 10; Hæmoptysis, 4; Dysenteria, 9; Cholera, 4; Apoplexia, 1; Rubeola, 10; Urticaria, 2; Roseola, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Vaccinia, 83; Convulsio, 1; Hydrocephalus Acutus, 2; Morbi Infantiles, 24.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia, 18; Cephalalgia, 15; Vertigo, 5; Paralysis, 3; Dyspepsia, 18; Vomitus, 4; Gastrodynia, 5; Enterodynia, 8; Asthma, 2; Colica, 2; Melancholia, 1; Mania, 1; Nephralgia, 1; Hysteria, 6; Melancholia, 1; Dyspnæa, 10; Catarrhus Chronicus, 12; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 23; Bronchitis Chronica, 4; Rheumatismus Chronicus, 35; Pleurodynia, 5; Lumbago, 9; Cephalæa, 3; Epistaxis, 1; Hæmorrhoids, 10; Menorrhagia, 3; Diarrhæa, 10; Leucorrhæa, 3; Urethritis, 27; Phymosis, 4; Paraphymosis, 2; Obstipatio, 51; Dysuria, 5; Amenorrhæa, 9; Dysmenorrhæa, 3; Plethora, 5; Tympanites, 1; Anasarca, 2; Hydrothorax, 4; Ascites, 2; Morbus Spinalis, 1; Lithiasis, 3; Scrophula, 2; Marasmus, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 3; Vermis, 29; Syphilis, 21; Pseudo-Syphilis, 1;

Tumor, 4; Schirus, 1; Carcinoma, 2; Hydarthrus, 1; Luxatio, 2; Subluxatio, 10; Fractura, 7; Contusio, 18; Vulnus, 8; Abscessus, 16; Ulcus, 39; Pernio, 6; Ustio, 12; Odontalgia, 50; Caligo, 2; Fistula, 1; Morbi Cutanei Chronici, 148.

The weather during the above period, has been, on the whole, dry and clear, and with the exception of the first eighteen days of January, unusually cold, and sometimes intensely so. The winds have blown from the N. W., W. and S. W., more than three fourths of the time. The medium temperature by Fahrenheit's thermometer about 32°. On the morning of the 15th of February, the Mercury stood at 7° below Zero, which was its *minimum*; its *maximum* was 54°, and occurred in the afternoon of the 22d of March. Rain fell about the commencement of January, and smaller quantities again on the 21st, 26th, and 27th of February, and on the 10th, 23d, 24th, and 25th of March. Snow fell on the 16th and 18th of January, a considerable one on the 23d, and smaller showers again on the 26th and 29th of the same month, as well as on the 2d, 9th, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 27th of February; the aggregate measure of the whole amounting on a level to about 18 inches. The month of March, though cold, was less stormy and boisterous than common.

Notwithstanding the intense coldness of the greater part of the winter, the public health has continued in a great measure unimpaired, or rather has not been marked by

the extraordinary predominance of any particular disease. Inflammatory complaints, the usual attendants on the winter months, have, indeed, prevailed to a considerable extent.

Of the acute diseases reported in the prefixed catalogue, one half consisted of disorders of the organs of respiration, that is of the lungs and the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, and bronchiæ. In many of these, the inflammatory symptoms were extremely severe, calling for the most prompt and active treatment.

Intermittent, remittent, and typhus fevers were occasionally observed. Four cases of ophthalmia resembled the purulent species of authors, being characterized by a highly suffused redness of the eyes, turgescence of the vessels, profuse purulent discharge and tumefaction of the conjunctiva. As they all occurred in the same family, there was reason to believe that the disease had been propagated by contagion.

Although only ten cases of rubeola or measles are marked in the table, it nevertheless prevailed in some degree through the winter. But as it was generally mild, requiring little treatment, and was seldom accompanied by severe pneumonic affections, the number of applications to the dispensary has been comparatively few. This disease, in one instance, suspended or interrupted the progress of whooping cough, which, however, returned again after the decline of the former. Two cases of *Infantile Remittent Fever*, one of *Cholera*, and three of *Cutaneous Eruptions*, were also observed as the immediate sequelæ of measles, in children, for whom no remedies had been used, nor the bowels kept sufficiently open. A question naturally arises as to the cause of these morbid occurrences;—have they any known relation to the preceding disease, or are they derived from some other source wholly unconnected with the operation of the morbilious contagion? There is certainly much reason to believe that they are generally of gastric origin, and dependent on the manifest influence, that certain conditions of the stomach and surface of the body exert upon the state of each other. It is obvious, from a number of circumstances, that there exists a close connexion or consent between these two parts of our system; in consequence of which impressions made upon the one, are quickly conveyed to the other, and a certain condition prevailing in the one, induces a similar condition in the other. During the operation of measles on the system, the surface of the body becomes preternaturally excited, and the excitement there existing, produces, by consent of parts, a sympathetic action in the stomach, that must more or less derange its healthy functions; and therefore, whether this disease primarily affect the one

or the other of these parts, is immaterial, for in either instance, the stomach must participate in the affection; and whenever that important organ does not recover its healthy action, on the subsidence of measles, it is easy to understand that various and different morbid effects may proceed therefrom, according to the habit of body, the constitution of the individual, and the influence and determination of other causes. One of the special effects of this deranged state of the stomach, must be a vitiation of its secretions, and perhaps those of the bowels too. These morbid contents when suffered to remain from neglect to cleanse the *primæ viæ*, must necessarily react upon the organs that contain them. It is probably from this source, therefore, that most of the evils consequent on measles usually proceed; and if so, emetic or purgative medicines are the proper preventive. Is it on this principle that has been founded the practice of administering purgatives after the subsidence of small pox and measles, or has their utility been established as the result of experience merely, and the bad effects that sometimes follow where their use has been neglected?

A case of ascites of two months' continuance, was cured by medicines alone, consisting of active cathartics, and frequent potions of a mixture of Sp. Æther. Nitr.—Tr. Digital. and Tr. Ferri mur. followed by the use of tonics. One of the cases of asthma was caused by an imprudent exposure to a sudden variation of external temperature, and eventually terminated in Hydrothorax; the patient obstinately rejecting the use of the lancet.

Eruptive diseases have been very prevalent. No less than 148 cases of the chronic kind alone, are contained in the list;—many of which were evidently the result of uncleanness operating on debilitated and impoverished constitutions.

Some of the terms contained in the Catalogue of Diseases, have been adopted from Sauvages, as being both more definite, and better adapted to practical purposes, than the nosology of Cullen.

Under the head of *Morbi Infantiles* are comprised the disorders of infants that arise principally from dentition and indigestion, or a deranged state of the *primæ viæ*, and which in themselves are not sufficiently important to be entered under distinct names.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M.D.

New-York, March 31st, 1817.

*** To Readers and Correspondents. Notwithstanding we have exceeded our stipulated number of pages, the unexpected length of some new departments, which we have introduced into our Magazine, compels us to defer all the articles designed for the miscellany, for this month.